CENTRAL RAILROAD. | Leave. | Arrive. 7:00 a m 6:55 a m 9:00 a m 7:40 p m 4:00 p m 10:30 a m 5:15 p m 8:00 a m 9:00 p m 28:45 a m AYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices, House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TMORE & OHIO, ilding and foot of Twenty-second 3 Clark st., Pelmer House, Grand epot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. .. * 8:50 a m \$ 5:40 a m MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

INNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. r-Line and Kokomo Line.) ton and Carroll-sts., West Side. MEAKEE LINE. St. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave. | Arrive. ERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD anville Route." rk-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and De-clinton and Carroll-sts.

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The Chicago Paily Tribune.

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The Message Vetoing the Military Bill Now in Readiness.

Reasons Which Will Impel President Hayes in This Action.

Probable Programme of the Bourbon Caucus Touching the Army Bill.

They May Sit Till Washington Freezes Over in July ;

But They Will Feed Pat the Ancient Grudge They Owe the Army.

Dr. Rush, of the "Second Whisky Batch," on Hand with a Big

THE SITUATION.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
Washington, May 11.—The Democrats. the statements of their leading men relied upon, have already agreed upon a programme which they will endeavor to follow in the event of a veto of the Military-Interference bill. The plan, as stated by one of the members of the Committee of Safety in the Thinking Committee of the Democratic party, is: "If the veto comes, which we now confidently expect, and will wel-come, we shall take the jurors' test-oath sec-tion out of the Legislative bill and pass it im-mediately as a separate bill, and send it to the President. That law

IS THE ONLY ONE THAT THE SOUTH cares anything about, at any rate, and Southern men, as a matter of fact as to these other propositions, have only favored them at the request of the Northern Democrats. I expect hat the President will sign the Jurors' Test-Oath Repeal bill. We should then pass the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill through both Houses, striking out the sections which propose a repeal of the Supervisors law and the Deputy Marshals law, and inserting instead of them a provision that no money appropriated by that bill shall be apolied, under penalties, to the payment of Superrisors. Of course, the Supervisors could be appointed, but it would be

RECESSARY FOR THE REPUBLICANS TO PAY campaign fund, and not out of the Federal Treasury. Then we should let the Army bill fail. No attempt would be made to report i from Committee. Very few people in this country care much about the army anyway. The bill has already failed three or four times in our history without the destruction of the Government or material inconvenience, and the bulk of the army appropriation goes to the pay ot officers who are considered by a large portion of the people of this country as

A LOT OF ORNAMENTAL SUPERNUMERARIES that could be as well abotished as not. There ould no inconvenience or danger come from a failure of the Army bill."

This much was stated seriously, by a House skilled help in our manu
Democratic programme. No such agreement has been made by the Democrats in caucus, and it is not certain that the Committee of Safety could force the party to adopt that policy. This programme is based on the assumption that the reactionary Bourbons have absolute control of the House Committee on Appropriations, so that the Committee would co-operate in the programme of the Committee of Safety and would refuse to report an Army Appropriation bill to the House. It is well known that if an army bill, pure and simple, without political sections, could be reported from the Committee, there would be Greenbackers and Democrats enough who would vote with the Republicans under existing circumstances to pass it.

THE KEY-NOTE TO THE SITUATION as to the Army bill, therefore, rests with the Committee on Appropriations. It is by no means certain that the Bourbons can control that Committee. It is composed of fifteen members, of whom six are Republicans. Eight members, of whom six are Republicans. Eight constitute a majority. To secure that majority the Republicans will have to gain two votes. Of the nine Democrats there are four men from among whom, it is believed, in such a crisis, two votes at least could be secured to vote with the Republicans, even in defiance of a party caucus, and prevent the Army bill from

THESE FOUR are Atkins of Tennessee, Clymer of Pennsyl vania, Blount of Georgia, and Erastus Welle of Missouri. Should any two of these four re-bel against the programme of the Committee of Safety, the Army bill could be passed in the House, and it probably could be passed in the Senate. The Texas and Arkansas Senators, whose constituents are greatly affected by the Army bill, would undoubtedly vote for it, and it is probable that enough more votes could be secured to pass !t. There is

in the programme of the Democratic Cancus Committee. It is not absolutely certain that the President would sign the Jurors' Test-Oath Repeal, even as a separate bill. It is true that Mr. Hayes stated that he would not oppose the repeal of that law, just as he stated he would approve a bill to prevent the interference of the military at the polls. The Republicans, as a body, in the abstract, would assent to both these propositions, but it has been found, from careful examination of the Military-Interference bill the the

COVERS VERY MUCH BROADER GROUNDS than the simple prohibition of troops at the polls on election-day. A careful examination, likewise, shows that the Juror's Test-Oath act in itself involves very much more than the sim-ple question of the "iron-clad oath" administered to jurors. The causes of disqualification, and the challenge of Grand and Pesit Jurors, known as the Jurors' Test law, refer not only to persons who have been in rebellion against the Government of the United States, but are applied to those who are "about to resist with force of arms the execution of the laws of the United States." This future reference, it is claimed, is the only protection which the United States has in the prosecution of Light-Riders, White-Leaguers, Moonshiners, and the various combinations of persons, under whatever name, who, in the South, continually resist the Federal laws. The jurors' test-oath could now prevent a community of moonshiners to sit as jurors and acquit indicted members of their own band. With that oath repealed it would be impossible to punish a violation of the United States laws in many parts of the South, as jurors would be

in many parts of the South, as jurous would be very apt to be composed of sworn and secret confederates of the indicted persons.

A VERY PROMINENT DEMOCRATIC MEMBER of the House, when asked this evening what his party proposed to do, since it was certain the President would veto the caucus bill prohibiting the presence of troops at the polls, said that he could not answer for the whole party. "I think, however," said he, "that the Army bill

will be allowed to go to the devil. We can afford to go to the people on the issue if the President vetoes the bill. For my own part, I would stand out forever before voting for the Army Appropriation bill. We have given the President every chance, and, if he chooses not to take advantage of the opportunity,

"But what will you do with reference to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appro-

priation bill?"

"Well," said he, "we will first pass it
"Well," said he, "we will first pass it through both Houses, and then send it to the President. If the President vetoes it, which is likely, we will make a bill covering the Marshale and Supervisors, and pass that. This will undoubtedly be vetoed. Then we will make another bill, repealing the test oath for jurers, and this the President will sign. Then we will pass the Legislative bill, and go home."
"But the Army bill will not be passed?"

"You may be sure we will go to the people on the issues raised by that bill, and we shall

RECESS OR NO RECESS. If the Democrats should carry out the pro-gramme of the House branch of the Democratic Committee of Safety, and adjourn or take a recess without passing the Army bill, it is certain that the President will convens Congress here in another extra session, and it would not matter whether the Democrats shall have taken a recess or formally adjourned. The President has already obtained careful legal advice on that question, and has decided that he has the constitutional power to call Congress at any time in a case of emergency, whether the Congress has adjourned or is in recess. Another extra session could not be avoided, therefore, by resorting to the trick of taking a recess, and, if a second extra session should be necessary on account of the failure of the Army bill, it s quite certain that it would not be called un-I near the end of the fiscal year, or about July

1, and the President would then have the aid of THE INTENSE SUMMER HEAT of this torid climate to force the early passage of the Army bill and the final adjournment. The Congressional bulldozers would find it no child's play to sit here wrangling over an Ap-propriation bill in July when there is no necessi-

will introduce to-morrow, under call of the States, an Army Appropriation bill, and ask its reference to the Committee on Appropriations. It will be an exact copy of the bill which was sent to the President, except in the political sections and those relating to promotions. This will place the Appropriations Committee in the position of having the subject fully before them.

THE VETO.

TT WILL COME AGAIN.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The veto of the bill relating to military interference at the polls is substantially finished, and will be ready to send to the House to-morrow afternoon. It s a shorter paper than the message on the Army the veto are that the bill repeals, or rather nulifies, for all days of general or special elections which confer the right upon the President to use the militia, army, and navy in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace. The particular acts named are those of 1792, 1795, 1807, 1838, and July 13, 1861. Each of these laws was PASSED TO MEET ON INCIPIENT RESELLION,

and to enable the President to promptly take such steps as would restore peace and preserve National authority. These acts were called ou National authority. These acts were called out by such events in our history as the Pennsylva-nia Whisky Rebellion, the Dorr Rebellion, the Asron Burr Conspiracy, the South Carolina Nul-lification, the Great Rebellion, and the laws passed, after it was crushed, to enforce the rights of citizens. These laws, in general, give the President the right, and make it his duty, to call out such portion of the militia, army and navy, as may be needed whenever the any State by a combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. Under the act of 1792, and others, including the act of 1833, it is sufficient that the President be notified of such situation of affairs by the Assistant Justice or the District Judge. The suspension of all power to execute these various laws in any one State on the days of a National or State election is held by the President to be

A SUFFICIENT GROUND on which to veto the bill. The second of the main objections of the President to the bill is that this act is a clipping away of the power of the National Government, and that its tendency is to strengthen State Sovereignty at the expense of the General Government. This portion of the message will be very clear and pointed, giving no uncertain sound.

WHISKY.

THE "SECOND BATCH."

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Dr. Rush, of the Chicago "second batch," arrived here this orning, bringing with him the petition in the matter of the "second-batch" case, to which reference has been made in the Chicago press. He is unaccompanied by lawyers, and unattended by Congressmen. He has, however, visited the Chicago delegation to-day, and stated the objects of the petition. Representative Aldrich is not in the city. Representative Barber says, of course, they would not show the petition to him. Mr. Barber evidently fights a little shy of Chicago whisky news since the events of last Deand does not care to know anything more about it.
Dr. Rush, however, evidently hopes to secure
the support of the Chicago Congressmen to his
scheme, but it is probable that NO ACTION

will be taken by the delegation, unless they agree to work together as a unit. The petition which Dr. Rush brings with him is signed by a great many merchants, Board-of-Trade men, bankers, and some persons connected with the Chicago press. A private letter is also said to have been written in the interests of these gentlemen to the President by a gentleman in Chicago supposed to hold intimate relations with the White-House. Dr. Rush's freeds think that Secretary Sherman will be disposed to receive their application with more consideration than he hitherto has shown them. What basis there is for this supposition does not yet appear, unless it be the expectation that

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IS SATISFIED, THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IS SATISFIED, from the reports received from Chicago, that it would be useless to attempt to collect any of the judgments, on account of the financial inability of the "second-batch" men to pay the amount. Dr. Rush, while here, will also endeavor to aid in the passage of a bill in relation to the present requirements of the Revenue law as to the exportation of spirits. When whiskies are delivered to the United States officers in Chicago for export they are gauged, and, if there is leakage in transit, the distiller is nevertheless taxed for it, while he is not credited with any surplus which the second gauging may show. The distillers claim that they ought not to be required ito pay for the leakage, and Congress is to be asked to legislate so as to relieve them of this liability.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE REPUNDING CERTIFICATES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has never been so busy as at present. The presses are running night and day, including Sundays, and three sets of hands are constantly employed in eight-hourreliefs. The entire force is engaged on the ten-dollar refunding certificates, and within a few days the supply will be equal to the demand. The popularity of the certificates is unprecedented, and exceeds all expectations. Fifty thousand sheets containing certificates to the value of \$2,000,000 are now being turned out daily. The Treasury Department expects to be able to supply all orders in about a week.

THE ELECTION CASES.

WARRINGTON, May 11.—The Alabama tion in Congress, accompanied by

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1879.

Houston, waited on the Attorney General vesterday, and requested him to grant a continuance of the pending cases for violation of the Election laws inthat Stare, because the farmers interested complain their crops would be greatly damaged if they are forced to attend courts as defendants and witnesses in trials. The Attorney General declined to grant a continuance in all the cases, but said he would instruct the District Attorney to try only such cases as could be attended to at this time, and to notify the parties in the other cases ont to attend court. DROWNING MEN.

The Kentucky Senators have demanded the head of one of the few remaining Republican attaches employed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, because they want his place for one of their constituents, and Col. Burch, in looking around for a victim, has decided to make his selection from two gentlemen, one being the appointee of Senator Conkling, and the other that of Senator Ferry. Each of the Senators is understood to be exerting all of his influence to save his man, and the result of the friendly contest is exciting some interest at the Capitol.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

have returned here from the meeting at Atlanta. They report an intense state of feeling against Congress all through the Southern country on account of the failure to pass a General Quarantine law. Unless something is done they say the people have already determined upon a policy which will make an effective land quarantine. It is the shotgun policy. Steamboats will be stopped, railroad tracks torn up, and absolute non-intercourse enforced, if necessary to keep the scourge back. Commercial relations with New Orleans by water are already suspended. The Havana boats have stopped on account of the stringent sanitary regulations. The members of the Board bring from their conference a great many suggestions for Congress.

CANADA.

ndians in the Dominion—The Canadi Pacific Railway—A Mysterious Doubh. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, May 11.—The number of Indians in the Dominion is estimated at 90,690, being apportioned as follows: Ontario, 15,731: Quebcc, 10,947; Nova Scotia, 2,122; New Brunswick, 1,459; Prince Edward Island, 308; Manitoba and

1,459; Prince Edward Island, 306; Manitoba and the Northwest territories, 27,204; Arthabaska District, 2,398; British Columbia, 35,153; Rupert's Land, 4,370.

M. F. Dunbar, a native of Guelph, who has recently executed an excellent bust in plaster of the Marquis of Lorne, has become the protege of his Excellency. As the young man has a taste for the sculptor's art, and has shown much proficiency, the Governor-General has determined to defray the expenses of a course of study for Dunbar in Italy. He will leave Canada in a few days.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper has given notice that he will move the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions with respect to the Canadian Pacific Railway: Resolved. That engagements have been enter-into with British Columbia, as a condition of uni-with Canada, that a line of railway to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific shall be constructed with

Atlantic with the Pacine manifer constructed with all practical speed.

Resolved, That the Pacine Railway would form a great Imperial highway across the Continent of America, entirely on British soil, and would provide a new and important route from England to Australia, to India, and to all dependencies of Great Britain in the Pacific, as also to China and Japan.

Australia, to India, and to an dependencies of Great Britain in the Pacific, as also to China and Japan.

Resolved, That reports from the mother-country set forth an unprecedented state of enforced idleness of the working classes, and the possibility of a scheme of relief on a large scale being found indispensable to alleviate destitution.

Resolved, That the construction of the Pacific Railway would afford immediate employment to numbers of workmen, and would open np vast tracts of fertile land for occupation, and thus would form a ready outlet for over-populated districts of Great Britain and other European countries.

Resolved, That it is obvious that it would be of general advantage to find an outlet for the redundant population of the mother-country within the Empire, and thus build up flourishing colonies on British soil, instead of directing the stream of emigration from England to foreign countries.

Resolved, That, in view of the importance of keeping faith with British Columbia, and completing the consolidation of the Concederation of the Provinces in British North America, and for the purpose of extending relief to the unemployed working classes of Great Britain, and affording them permanent homes on British soil, and in view of the national character of the undertaking, the Government of Canada is authorized and directed to use its best efforts to secure the cooperation of the Imperial Government in this great undertaking, and obtain further aid, by guarantee or otherwise, in the construction of this

operation of the Imperial Government in this great undertaking, and obtain further aid, by guarantee or otherwise, in the construction of this great national work.

Resolved, That it is further expedient to provide: First, that 100,000,000 acree of land, and all the minerals it contains, be appropriated for the purpose of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway; second, that the land be vested in Commissioners to be specially appointed, and that the Imperial Government be represented on the Commission; third, that all ungranted land within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway belonging to the Dominion be vested in such Commission, and that, when lands along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are not of fair average quality for settlement, a corresponding quantity of lands of fair average quality shall be appropriated in other parts of the country to the extent in all of 100,000,000 acres; fourth, that said Commissioners be authorized to sell, from time to time, any portion of such land at a price to be fixed by the Governor in Council, on their recommendation, at the rate of not less than \$2 per acre, and that they be required to invest the proceeds of such seles in Canadian Government securities, to be held exclusively for the purpose of defraying the cost of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Resolved, That the withdrawal for sale and seltlement of lands for twenty miles on each side of the located line of the Pacific Railway has in part had the effect of throwing settlements south and west of Lake Manitoba.

Resolved, That the Government be authorized and sirected to locate a portion of the railway-system of the country from Red River westerly, running to the south of Lake Manitoba, with a ornanch to Winnipeg, and, if they deem it advisable, to oner into a contract for expending a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000 in constructing said railway, without previously submitting contracts to Parliament.

Resolved, That the Government to make further explorations i

ment.

Resolved. That it is expedient to make further explorations in the Peace and Pine River Districts, and other sections of the country not yet examined, in order to ascertain the feasibility of a line through the largest extent of fertile territory, before beginning the work of construction in British Commiss.

mature.

Resolved, That it is necessary to keep good faith with British Columbia, and commence the contruction of the railway in that Province as early as a prescised.

struction of the railway in that Province as early as is practicable.

Resolved. That the Government be authorized and directed to make such further explorations as they may deem necessary for said purpose, and, so soon as they have sinally selected and located the line, to enter into contracts for constructing a portion of the same, not exceeding 125 miles, without the further sanction of Parliament, so that the work of construction may, at the latest, be commenced-during the present season, and thereafter be virorously prosecuted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 11.—A Baltimore defaulter named Charles Barnard, of the Howard House restaurant, has been traced to Montreal,—a parcel of letters beionging to him having been found on the street by a detective.

The Montreal St. Patrick's Society have passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Dr. Isaac Butt.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

resolutions of condolence on the death of Dr. Isaac Butt.

Social Dissetch to The Tribusa.

London, May 11.—On Saturday the body of a young woman found in a closet near the office of Dr. Cream. The girl was identified as Kate Gardner, a chambermaid in the Tecumseh House; and, in the post-mortem, death was found to have resulted from chloroform. At the adjourned inquest it turned out that the girl had been trequenting Dr. Cream's office in order to get an abortion procured. Dr. Cream says she accused W. H. Birrell, the most prominent dry-goods merchant in the city, with being the cause of her trouble. That gentleman brings strong proof of a foiled attempt at blackmail. Other evidence points plainly to murder instead of suicade, several doctors swearing to the imbossibility of the girl chloroforming herself as she was found. The face was fearfully excorated from the application of some irritant. There is great excitement in town, and general sympathy is felt for Mr. Birrell. If it is a murder,—and it can scarcely be otherwise,—it was a most cruel and deliberate one, and the popular indignation is unbounded. The inquest was adjourned until next Tuesday.

Recently, Ill., May 11.—Rapalee's Gran-backer has been sold out to the Hon. J. M. King, the standing candidate for Greenback honors. The future of Rapalee is unknown. King will-commence unblication sematime next month.

FOREIGN.

Changes in the French Cabinet Considered Inevitable.

eroyer Likely to Become Premier in Place of Waddington.

The Vicercy of India Addresses Yakoob as Ameer of Afghanistan.

General Approval of the Matrimonial Expectations of Alfonso.

FRANCE.

LONDON, May 11 .- A Paris dispatch says it is o secret that several Ministers were at varince with M. Ferry because of the hostility to the Republic raised by his Education bill. TIME TO HAVE A REPUBLIC.

Paris, May 11 .- The Temps says the differ ences in the Cabinet in regard to the Prefecture of Police only concern means, not ends. Cie-menceau, the Radical leader, at a private meet ing presented an outlined programme which inmeeting, an income tax, free trade, secular education, separation of Church and State, and ition of the exemption of clerical students from conscription. He declared that the time had arrived for the Government to inaugurate a true republican policy.

THE POLICE FUNDS.

A Paris dispatch announces that Ministers
Waddington, Leroyer, and Say are in favor of immediately presenting to the Chambers a bill removing the police budget from the control of totally opposed to such a bill, and other Mini ters consider it inopportune. Waddington has resolved, in any case, to resign the Premiership,

MONDAY. The moderate men, including Presiden Grevy, are endeavoring to oust Lepere, make Leroyer Premier, and retain Waddington at the Foreign Office. Another party is endeavoring to oust the Conservative element in the Cab-inet. The question will be solved to-morrow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE.
LONDON, May 11.—Francis Saunders & Co., erchants, of London and Bahia, have failed. LORILLARD'S HORSES.

pears not to have done well since he last ran, and need not be thought of for a moment in onnection with the Derby. THE OARSMEN.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TINE, May 11 .- Odds of two to one on Hanlan are still plentifully forth-

THE TARIFF BILL.

Berlin, May 11.—it is believed there will be majority of about twenty in favor of the Tariff

THE NATIONAL LIBERALS. LONDON, May 11.—A correspondent at Berlin states that a disruption of the National Liberal party seems imminent, in consequence of the certain success of the Tariff bill.

SPAIN.

ALFONSO'S BETROTEAL. Madern, May 11.—The Epoca says Alfonso's approaching marriage with the Austrian Princess is well received in Spain and by the Powers.

at Bilbao and Malaga, the price of wheat is still

AFGHANISTAN.

YAKOOB. LONDON, May 11 .- A dispatch from Gunda muk reports that, at his first formal interview with Yakoob Khan, Thursday, Maj. Cavagnari presented a letter from the Viceroy of India accrediting him as a negotiator. The letter is important, as it is addressed "To the Ameer," hereby acknowledging Yaboob Khan as de facto ruler of Afghanistan.

EGYPT. WANTS NO OUTSIDERS. LONDON, May 11.-The Observer's correspond ent at Cairo says it is reported that the Khedive still refuses to appoint European Ministers, but offers to appoint Europeans to assist the Governors of Provinces.

RUSSIA.

Moscow, May 11.—Orders have been published here relative to the possession of arms similar to those issued at St. Petersburg.

TURKEY.

HUNGER.
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.—The Mobamme dans in Adrianople are plundering shops on ac-

THE ZULU VICTORY OVER COL. BULLER.

On the 28th ult. Col. Buller, with all the mounted forces, started for the strong plateau of Mhlobani, on which Umbellini kept the greater part of his herds. The opposition was slight, and it is supposed that the greater part of the defenders were away. The plateau was gained, great berds of cattle were collected, and the homeward march began. When fairly on the plain the Zulus came up in immen force. This body of troops is said to have been dispatched by Cetewayo to have been dispatched by Cetewayo to the assistance of Umbellini. Our cavalry, being greatly scattered among the herds, were unable either to unite or to offer any effectual resistance. The Zulus, rushing among the cattle, drove them in all directions, and thus added greatly to the confusion, so that the battle was rather a series of isolated fights than a general engagement. Capt. Barton's frontier horse and Col. Weatherly's troop auffered most heavily, being completely separated from the rest of the corps. Altogether our loss is eighty-six men and twelve officers killed. The officers who fell were Col. Weatherly, Capt. Hamilton, of the Connaught Raugers, Lieut. Croners, Lieut. Weatherly, Lieut. Poole, Lieut. Sarmenter, Lieut. Von Steiten, Lieut. Plet Ulys, and M. Lieweilyn Lloyd, and Capts. Campbell and Barton, of the Coldstream Guards. After four nours' fighting the rest of the cavalry excavated themselves and fell back upon the camp. The native infantry for the most part bolted early in the fight.

THE ZULU DEPEAT BY COL. WOOD. The next day, the 29th, Col. Wood's camp at Kambulaka was attacked early in the alternoon Kambulaka was attacked early in the atternoon by four Zulu regiments under Mayane. Cols. Buller and Russell were soon engaged with them on the north side of the camp. The Zulus were, however, too strong and determined to be resisted, and Col. Buller fell back inside the larger. The enemy came on in great force until within 300 yards of the intrenchment, heart for was opened upon them by the Zulus were, however, too strong and determined to be resisted, and Col. Buller fell back for loside the laager. The enemy came on in great force until within 300 yards of the intrenchment, when a heavy fire was opened upon them by the men of the Thirteenth Regment. This checked their advance upon the front. Maj. Hackett, of the Ninetieth, with two companies, moved to the rear of the cattle laager, which the enemy were now threatening by a fanking movement. The Zulus then made an attack around the whole circuit of the camp, their afforts being mainly directed against the right front and rear. A party of the enemy occupied a hill a short distance from the camp, and kept up a very galling fire with Marsini

rifles. The attack was continued with fierceness and resolution until half-past 5, when the Zulus, who had suffered terribly from the fire of our breech-loaders, began to Iall back. The retreat, once commenced, was converted into a rout by our cavalry under Col. Buller, which sallied out and fell upon them. The pursuit lasted seven miles, great numbers of the enemy being killed. They were too exhausted to rally or offer any effectual resistance to the cavalry. Three hundred firearms, which they had thrown away, including many Martini-Hienrys, were collected. In the fight we lost about 100 men, killed and wounded, including seven officers. Lieut. Nicholson, R. A., worked two mule guns with great effect until mortally wounded, when Maj. Vaughan, of the transport corps, replaced him in his command. Maj. Hackett was dangerously wounded. Lieut. Bright, of the Ninetteth, was killed; Lieut. Smith, of the Seventieth, severely wounded. Col. Wood, in his report, mentions Cols. Gibert and Buller, Capts. Gatewood and Maude, and Lieuts. Smith and Lyson as having rendered excellent service. The Zulu loss is estimated at 3,000 men. The Unfortunate Victims All Very

THE BRITISH DEPEAT ON THE INTOMBI.

The following letter has been received from an officer of the Eightieth Regiment: "Luneberg, March 13.—A company of our regiment got awfully cut up yesterday, losing the Captain and sixty men; and a civil surgeon who was with them was killed too. The way it happened left the track. The engine firmly wedged in one end of it, and both were a complete wreek. The marvel is that all the passengers on board were not killed outright. was this: My company (Captain Anderson's)
was sent out on escort duty to bring in a
train of twenty ox-wagons with provisions and The engineer of the locomotive which cannot the accident states that he understood he was train of twenty or wagons with provisions and anmunition from Derby. We got them as far as the River Intombl, five or six miles from here, but the river was swollen by heavy rain, and they could not be got over it: so, as we had been out for a week, Capt. Moriarty, with his company, and one subaltern, Harward, were sent out to relieve us, and guard the wagons until the river went down enough to let them cross. The company consisted of 100 men, and sixty-five crossed the river, sending over their rifles and ammunition on a raft with Moriarty, while Harward stopped on this side with the remaming thirty-five. The wagons were formed in a laager in the shape of a horse-shoe, the ends resting on the river, and at night the oxen were brought into the space inside. They stayed there all right for two or three days, the river still too high to cross, and the day before yesterday, in the evening, Maj. Tucker rode out there, taking me and two other fellows with him, and we found them all right, with no signs of Zulus anywhere. The next morning, about 5 o'clock, the alarm sounded, and we struck our tents and ran into the fort. We could see and hear firing on the track to the river, about a mile and a half away on the top of a hill. There was a horse dead-beat outside the fort, and soon after the Major came out of his tent with Harward. Then a man came up the hill to the fort perfectly naked, and more men dropped in, some with clothes and some without, but all without their rifles and ammunition, and, lastly, a small body of shout thirty men, with their arms and accoutrements, who had been covering the retreat of the others. What had happened was this:

About 4 in the morning there was a thick fog, and nothing could be seen. It lifted suddenly, and about twenty yards from the sentry was a long line of Zulus, about 600 yards long; and an enormous mass of four or five times the strength was in reserve a little in the rear. The front line fired a volley, threw away their rifles, and charged with their asseguis. The sentry fell far as the River Intombi, five or six miles from

form this task.

The Credit Valley switchman saw the engine coming, and set his switch, thinking the angineer would slacken speed before taking the Credit Valley siding.

A rigid investigation will take place, but at present the Grand Trunk people appear to be at

James Gooderham, both legs crushed. P. D. Conger, ribs broken and right side par-

alyzed. Samuel Beatty, leg broken.

nalty.

Dacy Boulton, barrister, injured in the body.

C. J. Campbell, banker, seriously wounded in

John Gardner, Customs Department, badly cut in the face, head, and body.

T. H. Cooper, Assistant Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, ankle dislocated and

face bruised.

Ald. Scarth, burt in the head and face. Ald. Blevings, right knee cut. J. Suckling, Secretary of the Credit Valley Radroad, wounded in the head.

James Leys and Ald. Baxter were not among those hurt, as first reported.

Mr. Gooderham lingered till midnight, when he breathed his last. An effort was made to

Mr. Conger was insensible most of the night, but this evening is slightly better. Mr. Campbell, it is feared, is fatally injured.

He was struck by a piece of timber in the back, and terribly cut. Prayers for his recovery were said in the churches to-day.

The excitement has been unabated all day, and the accident was referred to in most of the

Gooderham to-morrow morning.

distance above Big Falls, were carried over, and drowned. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

Rectal Dispatch to The Tribuna.
KROKUK, .ia., May 11.—Orion Clemens
brother of "Mark Twain," was publicly exc

Church of this city this morning, having been tried and convicted of the charge of heresy. The charges and specifications were as follows:

1. Common fame charges Orion Clemens, a member of the First Westminster Presbytarian Church of Keokuk, with having publicly delivered in said city, on Monday evening. May 5, 1870, a lecture in writing, wherein he disavowed the divinity of the Christian religion, and attributed it wholly to man. Specification 1: In that he denies, in said lecture, the presence of the supernatural in the Old Testament Scriptures. Specification 2: In that he denies the doctrine of the Church that the Old Testament Scriptures are the inspired word of God.

2. That the said Orion Clemens has avowed sentiments contrary to the fundamental doctrines of this Church. Specification 1: In that he has denied the divinity of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Specification 3: In that he has denied publicly the sanctity of the Sabbath day.

The lecture in question was delivered to a small audience in this city last Monday evening under the title, "Man the Architect of Our Keligion." In it Mr. Clemens asserted the last six commandments in the Decalogue to be moral rules always practiced by mankind, the setting of which in a form of words was like naming a river or mountain; that inspiration is setting of which in a form of words was like naming a river or mountain; that inspiration is simply a higher development of thought in a special direction, or is a dream; that there is nothing in the Old Testament indicating a belief of its writers that anything thought, said, or done in this life would affect the condition of

the soul in the life to come; that ABRAHAM WAS A SUN AND FIRE WORSHIPER, adoring the Canasnitish gods at Canasnitish places, in Canasnitish ways: that Molchisedet was a Canasnitish priest and King, and a priest of the sun, as the god meant by "the Most High God"; that the smoking furnace and burning lamp described in Genesis, xv., 17, were symbols of three gods, the sun, the tree, and the planet Venus; that Abraham's sacrifice, described in Genesis, xv., was offered to the sun, the tree, and the goddess of love and beauty; that the turtle-dove was a symbol of love and beauty, and spring, and that the young pigeon was a symbol of the life-giving powers of nature.

THE ACCUSED ABRAHAM WAS A SUN AND PIRE WORSHIPED

appeared before the Session of the chur response to a citation, furnished a synophis lecture, and expressed his willingness it should be submitted as evidence und specifications. Upon this and other eviden Session found him guilty of the charge of hand ordered that he be excommunicated order was carried into execution at the cithe regular service this marning, pastor, the Rev. Dr. Craig, preache able and eloquent sermon from Romans, i "He staggaged not at the premise of

Probability that the Blame Will Be Placed Where It Belongs.

CASUALTIES.

Great Excitement at the Scene of

the Canadian Smash-Up.

Prominent Men.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TORONTO, Ont., May 11.—The scene of the rallway accident at Carleton was visited by large throngs of citizens to-day. The wreck presents a sad spectacle. The engine, after leaving the Grand Trunk track to go on the Credit Valley siding, encountered a closed gate, which was shattered from its fastenings as if it had been paper. On striking the car it showed it along the track for about fifty yards. The car then left the track. The engine firmly washed in

to pick up the Credit Valley car at the station beyond Carleton, and was hurrying along to per-form this task.

ured:

Ex-Mayor Morrison, injured in the back.

John McNabb, cut in the head and spine aurt.

W. J. Falconbridge, barrister, injured inter-

W. Houston, editor of the Globs, would the head, and legs bruised.

city churches.

An inquest will be held on the body of Mr.

DROWNED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 11.—This afternoon
Robert Harris and Dell Shaw, white attempting
to cross the Black River in a row-boat, a short

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., May 11.—While Herman Minzi, John Heeman, Philip Weber, Willi Jordon, and two unknown men were return from Breeze Lake this afternoon, when no this city their boat capsized, precipitating to into the river. Martinzi, Heeman, and the international man were drowned. They had crossed the river to oursue them, and they kept these at bay till they were within about two miles of the camp, when the Zulus went back. Harward rode in as fast as he could to bring the unknown men were drowned. They had all been out on a fishing excursion, and their bost was heavily laden.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 10.—Ex-Ald. W. T Lawrence, a gentleman prominently known in Contral New York, Michigan, and Chicago, had a hand badly bitten by a dog to-day.

EXCOMMUNICATED.

miles of the camp, when the Zulus went back. Harward rode in as fast as he could to bring the news.

Two companies were started off immediately, and when they arrived at the river the Zulus were retreating and about two miles off; had we had any mounted men we could have got a lot of them. Forty of our men lay dead on the river bank, all stripped and mutilated; it was a dreadful sight. Twenty more were missing, probably carried down the stream. The wagons were plundered of everything, and the oxen driven off. The Zulus had carried off their own dead, as they always do. We buried all our men in one big grave, the Major read a short funeral service, and we fired three volleys over them. We brought poor Moriarity and Cobbin, the doctor, back, and buried them in the church-yard here, as well as four men who were wounded and had been killed along the road about two miles from here; they had hidden themselves in the long grass, but the Zulus had found them. We have also one wounded man. He bid himself in a mealle-field near the river, and was not discovered. We captured two wounded Zulus. It is supposed that the Zulus about here told Cetewayo that the river was up and the wagons would not be able to cross for some time, and that he sent a large "impi" down. The Zulus are splendid tacticians; they never lose a chance. You may imagine how anxions we are to have a go at them now. Our men who were on this side of the river fought very well and coolly. Of course, the poor fellows on the other side had no chance, but the stand they did make saved the drivers and people with the wagons, who bolted straight into the river and were all saved. We have lost sixty men. Mark Twain's Brother in Keokuk, In., Pur Out of the Presbyterian Communion for Hereay.

municated from the Westminster Presby Church of this city this morning, having

future.

The anniversary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was celebrated to-night in Memoriai Church, the Rev. C. S. Robinson presiding. The financial report showed receipts of the past year, \$427,000; excenditures, \$442,000; indebtedness of the Board, \$82,000. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. L. T. Nicolla, of St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11.—The Republican

members of the new Council last night decided

upon the following officers: Board of Health-William Wanda, Henry Jameson, W. E. Jef-

William Wanda, Henry Jameson, W. E. Jeffries; Civil Engineer, Thad Reed; City Attorney, John A. Henry; Chief of Police, Al Travis; Chief Fire Engineer, John G. Pendergast; Street Commissioner, Lee Fulmer; Superintendent of City Hospital, William N. Wishard; Police Captains—Nicholso, Williamson, Campbell, and Splann; Marketmasters, Albert Izor and Leroy C. Morris. The following are Chairmen of the various Boards: Police, D. W. Grubbs; Fire, J. T. Layman; Hospital, Thomas E. Chandler; Public Improvement, Henry Coburn. The displacement of Roscoe Hawkins as City Attorney creates considerable comment, although the caucus was very harmonious throughout.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held to-night in Broadway Taber-

macle. The church was crowded, and addresses were made by the Rev. George W. Herrick, the Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, and the Rev. Dr. C. P. Bush. All the speakers referred to the recent bequest to the soudety of \$1,000,000. They argued that it was a call to higher effort in the

The Republican Party of the North the Only Real Unionla sand Haters.

It Was They Who, by Attacking Slavery, Forced the South into

A Speech Pull of Apologies for Treason and Hatred of Loy-

Old Zach Chandler Aroused to Fury by This Brazen

A Retort in Which Treason Is Not So Seductively Portrayed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10 .- In the Senate onsideration was resumed of the bill making ppropriations for the legislative, executive, and adicial expenses of the Government for the seal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other

ions, said that the bill was substantially the ame as that agreed to by the Committee of

"political legislation" is the same as pro-

Mr. Beck replied that he was not prepared to-mewer, as he had not compared the two propo-

Mr. Beck moved that the reading of the bill be dispensed with, to afford Mr. Hill an oppor-tudity to address the Senate, as he intends

HILL'S REMARKS.

GROSSLY EXAGGERATED CHARACTER:

deed was done, and that Georgia that day

LEFT THE UNION.

The streets were wild with excitement; a sarty came to serenade him as it had others, but his room was dark, his heart and, and his tongue silent. No matter who was in the wrong, he said in that tetter, the Union had failen. In 1868 he had a correspondence with that great and good man, Horace Greeley, who did more to build up the Republican party than any other man in America. Greeley was boneat in his convictions, and boldly declared them. In his letter to that gentleman in reply to something that had been said concerning him, he wrote he was entitled to an andience of the readers of the Tribune, having in the winter of 1860 warned the people against secession, and told them the War would come, an unequal, flerce, vindictive, and desolating war. Many of the Free-Sollers said if the South desired to secede it could do so in peace. The people of the South did not secede because of hostility to the Constitution. They pledged themselves to form a new one on the model of the old. The South seceded because war was made on its constitutional rights by the extremists of the North to destroy its property, and because the Northern people, through their Republican leaders, said that secession

SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED IN PEACE.

Greeley said they wasted no Union pinned together with bayonets. There were hundreds of thousands of persons who believed that the only way to avoid war was to secede. They believed that they had the right to protect and preserve their slave property. If they had believed the War would result they never would have seceded. The Georgia Convention sent him (Hill) to the Provisional Congress. The people believed that if there could be a delay of a few months a war could be averted. Virginia had not then gone out, and therefore they could not participate in such Convention, but they warched every movement with interest. These very men who make the charges of hindelity against the Southern people went to Washington to defeat the purposes of Virg

LETTER PROM ZACH CHANDLER. In this connection Mr. Hill read the following

Washington, Feb. 11, 1861.—My Dran Governor: Gov. Bingham and myself telegraphed you saurday at the request of Massachusetts and New York to send delegates to the Peace Compromise Congress. They admit we are right and they are wrong, and that no Republican State should have sent delegates, but that they are here and cannot get away. Ohio, Indiana, and Rhode Island are coming in, and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg us for God's sake to come to their rescue and save their Republican party from ruptare. I hope they will send stift-backed men or none. The whole thing was got up against my indigment, and will end in thin smoke.

I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring orethren, that you will send delegates. Truly your friend, Zack OMANDLER.

To this letter a postscript was added, saying the Northern people thick that a fight would be awful, but "wisthout a little blood-letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush."

The representatives of the South must be

THE NORTH TRIED TO BRING IT ON,
He (Hill) knew the Republicans claim to have saved the Union, but if there had been no Republican party the Union would not have been in peril, and there would have no secession, no Returning Boards, and Electoral Commission. People want purity and intelligence in the jury-box, to keep the troops away from the polis, and because they wanted to say to the States: "You are able to control your elections," and because the representatives of the South stood here as a bulwark against those who would destroy the Constitution by destroying the States. If you must have war they would maintain their rights in the Union But he trusted there would be no war. The men of the South would go with the Stars and Stripes, the flag of their country. The recoile would take charge of the question. He assured those who heard him that the North need not be alarmed on account of the South, but they had cause to be alarmed by such threats as have been made by leading Republicans. Democrats would take the position to promote the glory of the Union and perpetuate its honor. They were going to the people in favor of the Constitution which Madison framed and Webster expounded; in favor of freedom at the polls, intelligence in the jury-box, and the inde-THE NORTH TRIED TO BRING IT ON.

Constitution which Madison framed and Webster expounded; in favor of freedom at the polls, intelligence in the jury-box, and the independence of the States in the management of elections hereafter. The people would answer the North and South.

So far from decreasing the Democratic majority in this body these measures would increase it. As to another war, the men who lost all in the late War would not risk it again. We owe nothing to the Republicane, Hill said. It was through the very agency of authority and sovereignty of the State which you thought you had destroyed, that we are able to be here to day, not through intimidation and fraud. It is not true we are solid against the North. We are solid against the Republican party. Why should we not be? Can you wonder? I will not speak of the past. Do you think we are going to love you for the speeches you have made during the last four weeks, criminating and slandering us in every form? You may not know it, but we are men. Every vile story of frand, no matter how unworthy of belief, is paraded against the Southern people, but no matter how much testimony of good men we bring to refute these falsehoods, that testimony is cried down. We regard the Republican party

We join the Democrats of the North because we admire their course during War. We had a terrible ordeal, but they had one perhaps worse. The fidelity to the Union they telieved in led them to fight against us, but after the Wanthey met us as men, and that is why we go with them. If the South were solid against the Constitution it would be reprehensible; but they were not. We are solid for preserving the Constitution and its principles. It is not we, but Northern men who seek strife, and are against the Union. It was not the Republicans but the Northern Democrate who saved the Union, and they will preserve it. We could not help them to save it, but we are here to help them preserve it.

Mr. Hill said he was born a slaveholder, but never bought a slave except one, who asked him to do so, and he was not ashamed of that. He would never willingly dearlive a human being of any of his rights. Born and reared amid the traditions of slavery, he yet wished when secession was proposed that alavery should perish rather than shand in the way of the maintenance of the Union. In disunion he saw anarchy, horror, the destruction of States, and only despotism. Disunion in any form was nothing but a bloody waste and ruin to all races and conditions of men.

MR. CHANDLER

said this was the third time since 1861 allusion has been made to a letter written by him to the Governor of Michigan. It first appeared in a Detroit newspaper. That letter was a private one, and no copy was retained by him. Senator Powell broughs a copy of the mewspaper to him, and asked if the letter as printed was correct. Chandler told him he did not know, having kept no copy. Senator Powell then said if it was a correct copy he wished to make use of it. If not, he did not wish to use it. Chandler told him he would adopt it, and allow him to make any use of it he pleased. So to-day the letter, if not originally Mr. Chandler's, is his by adoption.

Mr. Chandler's, is his by adoption.

Mr. Chandler which the letter was written. He had been in the Senate gallerie

Mr. Hill—The difference between us was lower to favor of shedding anybody's bloed.
Mr. Chandler—Nor I, except to punish treason and traitors.
Continuing, Mr. Chandler said the Senator from Georgia was not the man to talk about other men saving their own blood. He took good care to put his blood in Fort Lafayette, where is was out of the way of both Rebel and Union bullets, iHe [Chandler] then, as now, was in favor of the Government of the United where is was out at the action of the United States, and abhorred the idea of State soverignty over National sovereignty, and was them, as now, prepared to shed blood to save the Government. But the Senator from Georgia was, as he testified before the Committee, a Union secessionist. Ha would like to know what that meant. He could not understand it. The Senator from Georgia thought the South had the right to be solid, but a solid North would aestroy the Union. The South was, no more solid to-day than in 1857, and ever since, and no quarrel with the North made it solid. It was solid because it was determined to rule or ruin the nation. It tried the ruin scheme with arms, and falled. It comes back to ruin it by withholding supplies to carry on the Government. Men have changed since 1857, but not measures. The other side then

POUGHT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT; now ther vote and talk for the self-same purpose. You are to-day as you were then, concluded Mr. Chandler, determined either to rule or ruln this Government, and you can't do it.

Mr. Hill rose and said he would only remark that the testimony referred to by Mr. Chandler was taken in shortband before the Ku-Kux Committee at Atlants, and printed without his revising or seeing it. There were typographical and verbal errors in it as printed, and the term "Union Secusionist" had certainly never been used by him in his life.

Mr. Windom wished to refer to

A SCRAP OF HISTORY A SCRAP OF HISTORY
suggested by Senator Hill's assertion that secession was brought about by the extremists of
the North who threatened the property of the
South. In February, 1861, a Republican House
of Representatives, by a two-thirds vote,
passed an amendment to the Constitution
prohibiting the passage of any constitutional
amendment giving Congress the power to interfere with slavery in any State whose laws recognized it.

fere with slavery in any State whose law inized it.

Mr. Windom said he was not here to defend that amendment, but it was passed and submitted to the people. A few days afterwards Mr. Lincoln, in his first inaugural, alluded to the apprehension among the Southern people that the accession of the Republicans to power would mean danger to their property, and assured them such apprehension was groundless, and that interference with slaveholding was not contemplated. Ample proof of the correctness of his assurance was open to inspection. That contempiated. Ample proof of the correctness of his assurance was open to inspection. That was the manner, said Mr. Windom, in which the extremists of the North compelled the people of the South to secede, because they feared they would lose their property.

Mr. Windom gave way for a motion to adjourn by Mr. Beck, who suggested that Mr. Windom continue his remarks Monday, by which time it is thought the political provisions of the bill will be reached; and with this understanding the Senate adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINCINNATI SAENGERFEST. eting of the North American Saengerbund to the 15th, inclusive. Extensive preparations are being made to render it one of the most sucsaful gatherings ever held in the United States. The chorus, which has been rehearsing for the past year in this and other cities, will number nearly 2,000 voices, each Society having en subjected to a rigid examination before be furnished by the great organ and an orchestre of over 100 pieces, all under the leadership of Prof. Carl Barus. The prominent choral numbers on the programme are the oratorio of "St. Paul," Veredi's "Requiem Mass," Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost," and selections from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" and Goldmarck's "Queen of Saba." The solists engaged are as follows: Sopranos, Mme. Otto Alvesleben, of Dresden, Saxony, recommended by Carl Refuecke, Leipsig, Miss Emma Heckle, and Mrs. Flora Mueller; altos, Miss Emma Cranch and Miss Louise Roltwagen; tenors, Mr. H. Alex Bischoff and Christian Fritsch, of New York; baritone, Franz Remmertz, of New York; basso, Myron W. Whitney, of societies taking part in the chorus are from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Mil-waukee, Louisville, Indianapolis, Detroit, Columbus, and other Western cities. Sale of tickets to the three concerts will commence on the 26th of May, when the choice will be dis-posed of at suction.

RALIAMAZOO, Mich., May 11.—Last night occurred the annual benefit of Frank B. Whipple, the theatrical manager of this place, and the presentation of "Joshua Whitcomb" by the presentation of "Joshua Whitcomb" by the Denman Thompson troupe. The house was closely packed with a very enthusiastic audience. The play presented last night has been on the boards here before, and the large audience last night is a flattering testimonial to the ability and popularity of Frank B. Whipple, no less than the genuine worth of "Joshua Whitcomb." Since Mr. Whipple has assumed the management of theatrical affairs injthis place the people of Kalamazoo have had priviliges never before offered here. The affair last night was a grand succeas.

REMENYI IN EVANSTON. We print the following enthusiastic description of M. Remenyi's concert in Evanston last week, as furnished us by a listener:

We print the following enthusiastic description of M. Remenyi's concert in Evanston last week, as furnished us by a listener:

The Remenyi concert at Evanston last Tuesday evening drew out a large and remarkably fine audience, which expressed its delight in the most abundant applause. Remenyi was at his best. The beautiful room just hit his fariey. The pleasant and finely-dressed audience came very agreably after his Western tour, and, better than that, he had done a kind act before the concert, and this put him in good humor. The kind act was that of giving a brightery of hitse darky bow he had heard whistling in the streets a ticket for himself and mother to hear some music that was music. The little fellow was there, and his mother likewise, and both seemed to enjoy it right well. And so here came the concert, opening with Dulcken's version of Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso," which was well received. Then, after Mr. Rowen's "Honor and Arms." and Mrs. Thuiston's "Nobil Donas," came the renat artist himself, in the Ernet Fantasis on themes from "Otello." This work, though by no means great, is agreeably written for the violin, and besides containing a number of effective cadenasa, afford especial opportunity for the display of Remeny's exquisite legant playing and wonderfully interlinent said artistic phrasing. Of course the "passages" take the cruwd. But Remeny's melody laying is something they have yet to be educated up to, and will be, too, before his new series of two hundred American concerts is done. For an encore piece, he gave his own arrangement of Schubert's "Seremade," one of the most effective pieces I have ever neard, It begins so softly and tenderly, then fradually the fervor rises. A long crescendo begins. At first you do not observe it. But higher and higher it rises. The artist plays in double notes and full chords, He seems thoroughly aroused. That single violin seems to possess the power of a whole orchestra. Its tone completely flushed him of the first heart of passes, that you fine back

DRAMATIC NOTES. on the 19th. Wallack's company next season will include

Rochester, N. Y., is going to have a new \$75,000 theatre. Miss Annie Clark, at Boston, is dangerously

Miss Marie Walnwright goes to the Union Mr. Moritz Neville, the English tragedian, i

Horace Lewis, of the Boston Theatre, will probably travel with Genevieve Ward next sea-Stage-Manager Elias Lipsis, of the Bella Un-ion, San Francisco, committed suicide the other week.

Rights for Henry J. Byron's "Our Girls' have been bought by Lester Wallack for this country. ond secture on Finance and Political Economy in Sanders' Theatre, Harvard University, last

The Philadelphia police would not permit a competitive exhibition of sheep-slaughtering on the stage of a variety theatre.

Jim O'Neill, they say, considers his legal persecution as the chief actor of the "Passion-Play" is but a repetition of sacred history. Question," as his subject.

At McVicker's to-night, "Diplomacy"; Hooley's, "The Double Marriage"; at Have ly's, "The Chicago Schooner Pinafore" at "Pin-Pan"; at Hamlin's, pantomime. Mary Anderson and her company have begun the rehearsals of Mr. A. D. Gordon's blay, called "For Sybil's Sake." The actress has bought the play outright from the author, and intends making it her piece de resistance next

lage, remarks the Cincinuati Enquirer, was an undertaker, for did he not induce Roderigo to attempt Cassio's life, and then say:

Now, whether he kills Cassio, Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other, Every way makes my gain. Every way makes my gain.

Miss Mary Anderson is a doomed girl. The moment she allowed the world to know that she had \$80,000 ahead, it became simply a question as to what masculine institution she should endow. There is no escape. An actress with \$80,000 has to foreswear lapdogs and poodles and keep a husband.—Ar.

Members of the "Diplomacy" and the Kate Claxton companies occupied boxes at Haverly's last night. "Robinson Crusee" was the attraction, the monotony of which was to a certain extent redeemed by the spirited acting of Miss Marie Williams and Mr. W. Gill, the former as Robinson and the latter as Friday.

mer as Robinson and the latter as Friday.

There is no further doubt that, at the conclusion of the present season of Mr. Mackaye at the Madison Square Theatre, New York, the building as it is (all but the front) will be torn out, and a new theatre built on its site. This theatre will be exactly the size of the old Fifth Avenue The tre, with parquette and two galleries. Mr. Mackaye will be the lessee, and he will open it about the lat of September. At the conclusion of his present successful season with "Won at Last," he will take the company to Chicago, and probably follow up with a visit to one or two other Western cities, including Boston on the return.—Dramatic News.

Circus managers, remarks the Detroit Free Press, are tiring of having elephants break loses and lions eat a keeper up every now and then as an advertisement. The papers are not given so much to copying these thrilling accounts as formerly. We also fall to see this sort of thing as often as formerly: "Yesterday afternoon, just as Prof. Canine's performing dogs entered the areas of Bunkome & Co.'s Mammoth Antediluvian Conglomeration of Coagulationary Wonders of the Known and Unknown World (fifteen acres covered by canyas, 50 cents ad-Wonders of the Known and Unknown World (afteen acres covered by canvas, 50 cents admittance to the entire above, a terrible cyclonecame up from the west. The interior of the vast amphitheatre became dark. The thousands and thousands of speciators (hundreds turned away at the doors—standing room only) became awestruck. Just then, amid the wild bellowing of the terrified animas, the shricks of women and the crying of children, while strong men turned pale, a terrific crash was heard. It was afterward found to be caused by the overturning and complete destruction of John Plumgate's henhouse. Nothing but the unexampled strength of the acres of canvas prevented an awful accident, and as the aterm passed, the performance, unequaled fir the world, went on. Great praise is due Bunkome & Co.," etc.

MUSICAL NOTES. The Swedish Lady Quartette is at Detroit, Strakosch's remarkable success still continue in San Francisco. Last week he gave "Aida,"
"Mignon," and "Lucia" to crowded houses. Among other attractions in New York this week will be Offenbach's last specess, "Mme. Favart," at the Park Theatre, and "Fatinitza" at the Fifth Avenue.

at the Fifth Avenue.

The musical attractions this week in Chicago are largely confined to Hershey Hall. They will include Miss Fay's first recital Monday evening, Hershey School popular concert Tuesday evening, Miss Kay's second recital Wednesday evening, Miss Kay's second recital Wednesday evening, Miss Kay's second recital Wednesday evening, Miss Kay's second recital Thursday ovening, Miss Mayer's piano recital Friday evening, Mr. Eddy's organ recital Saturday afternoon, Miss Fay's third recital Friday evening, Mr. Eddy's organ recital Saturday and Mr. Sherwood's second recital Saturday afternoon.

"Pinafore" still bravely holds its own this week, the Colidren's "Pinafore" at Wallack's; this evening the 185th consecutive representation at the Standard; the Church-Choir Company at the Broadway; and the English Opera Company at Haverly's; the Boston Favorite Company at the Boston Theatre; the 120th performance this evening at the Broad Street Theatre, 'Philadelphia; also performances this week at the North Broad Street Theatre; the Standard-Company and Colored Company in Buffalo. Apropos of "Pinafore." the New York World of Friday says:

Mr. J. T. Smith, of No. 159 South street, has built for Mr. J. H. Haverly, the manager of the Lyceum Theatre, a miniature frigate Pinafore, which was yesterday jauncued—into public notice; she will mover, or at least hardly ever, he put overboard—at the foot of Dover street, East River. The frigate is 12 feet long on the keel, 13 feet over sil. 3% feet breadth of beam, and 2 feet depth of both. She is a full-rigged ship, the manmast 5% feet from deck to cap: topmast, 3 feet: to galian'mast, to hounds, 2 feet, and 1½ feet pole. The other two masts are in proper proportion. Her bowsorit outboard is 3 feet, with jibboom 4½ feet, and the gaff is 2 feet 7 inches. Her mainyard is 6 feet, maintopsail-yard 5 feet, and mainto galian'-yard 4 feet, the yards on the fore and mizzen in due proportion. She is rigged throughout with the best Russian hemp, ignoring wire as being entirely too

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

Special Dispatch is The Tribuna.

Privisured, Pa., May 11.—The celebrated Mowry ejectment case will be taken up in the United States District Court, which convenes here to-morrow. Cubba-You-Quit, her mother, and sister, and about a dozen witnesses from Michigan, are now in the city. It will be remembered that this case was tried in the United States District Court here some three or four years ago, when the 'pry found for defendants, States District Court here some three or four years ago, when the jury found for defendants, under the instruction of the Court, to the effect that there was no legal marriage of William Mowry, and his daughter's Indian mother. It was contended in buhalf of the plaintiff that the fact that the parties lived together as man and wife, which was not disputed, constituted a legal marriage under the laws of Michigan, where the parties resided. The Court decided otherwise, and the case was taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States, which preme Court of the United States, which preme Court of Michigan, who is one of plaintiff's counsel, arrived last night. He says the case is in better shape now than ever, and he is confident of success. Judge Wise, of the Bay County Probate Court, and P. J. Perrott, Sheriff of Bay County, also arrived last night. Millions depend upon the result.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

FATHER POINT, May 11.—Arrived, the Caspian, for Quebec.

LONDON, May 11.—The steamships France and Frisia, from New York, the latter for Hamburg, have arrived out.

ARTWERP, May 11.—The steamer De Ruyter, which arrived yesterday from New York, had very heavy weather. Sne lost her deck-load of entile, and was obliged to throw overboard 120 tons of cargo.

BI-METALISM.

The Lecture of Ex-Secretary McCulloch, at Harvard University, on the Silver Question.

Change in His Views on That Subject --- He New Advocates Universal Bi-Metallic Money.

English Movement for a Re-establishment of the Double Standard of International Agreement.

The United States Urged to Suspend Temporarily the Coinage of Bilver.

EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH, The Hon. Hugh McCulloch delivered his sec-

In my first lecture, said be in beginning, I poke of coined gold and silver in constituting what may be called a joint standard of measure of value. But experience has shown that it is empossible, without the co-operation of foreign nations, for the United States to give them anything like a proportionate value which will ena-ble them to work harmoniously together. All efforts to that end have been unsuccessful, for they have had a constant tendency to push each one and sometimes the other more valuable at home or abroad, and to cause time being possessed the greater commercial value. This difference in comparative value has been in the past caused mainly by variations in the quantities discovered and mined. Silver has been cheapened by the large yields in Mex-ico and South America, and gold as compared with silver, by the production in California. luction, but mainly by a combination of oth circumstances.
SILVER LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Let us look at some of the efforts of the Gov-ernment of the United States to give to these netals a comparative equality of value. The of value at one ounce of gold to fifteen ounces of silver. This ratio corresponded at the time with the relative value of the metals in those countries in which both were in use. It was soon discovered, however, that this ratio was not a correct one, that an ounce of gold would purchase more in other countries than fifteen ounces of silver. Consequently gold was exported and silver remained at home. Under this law there was a steady outflow of gold until 1834, when the weight of the gold eagle was reduced. The change, however, royed to be too radical, and silver then be ame comparatively more valuable as an article in other countries than at home, silver was exported until very little of it was left. In 1837 the weight of the silver dollar was reduced, but not enough to make up the difference. In 1853, though the silver dollar was not demonetized or reduced in weight, half-dollars and the smaller coins were reduced proportionately and declared to be legal-tender to the amount of only \$5. The dollar of the fathers thus became obsolete, and gold became practically the standard, with silver as a subsidiary currency. Previous to the passage of this act the Government had not been a purchaser of bullion; the business of the Mints had been to receive and coin such bullion of foreign money as might be brought to them. After the passage of this act, and in conformity with its provisions, the Government bought and coloed such quantities as were necessary for the transaction of the business of the country. By the act of Feb. 12, 1873, the legal-tender character of all aliver coin was limited to \$5, and thus the silver dellar was practically demonetized. Therefore, had it not been for the United States notes, there would have been in unnetized. Therefore, had it not been for the United States notes, there would have been in the country a single standard only, and that the gold standard. By the act of Feb. 28, 1878, silver dollars, the coinage of which had been discontinued after the act of 1853, and the legalver dollars, the coinage of which had been discontinued after the act of 1853, and the legal-tender quality of which had subsequently been limited to \$5, were again made legal-tender at their nominal value, which was 10 per cent more than their real value. The same act required the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bullion, and coin it up to a certain amount. Up to this time the attempt had always been made to make the intrinsic value of gold and allver dollars the same, but now this policy was reversed, and the silver dollar, worth only ninety cents, declared to be of equal value with the gold dollar, worth 100 cents. In all the coinage acts up to 1853 the aim of Congress was to establish the value of coins of each class that their nominal value would correspond with the value of the metal which they contained. As this aim of Congress had not been accomplished, silver was practically demonetized in 1853. The act of 1873, of which so much complaint was made, as an act by which the silver dollar was demonetized, was in fact but a confirmation of the act of 1853. From 1853 to 1873 silver dollars had ceased to be coined. Those previously coined continued to be legal-tender, but there were so few of them in the country that the passage of the act was of no interest. If any wrong was done to affiver it was done in 1833. By the act of 1878 a wide departure was made from the previous policy of the Government. Silver was declining in value, and the fact that 90 cents was the real value at the time of the silver coin to be called a dollar was ignored. We have now a silver dollar which is worth as bnillon but \$4.76-100 cents, and yet it is passing in the United States as the equal in value of agold dollar. The bill fixed no limit, except as to the amount to be coined monthly, and put the ratio between gold and silver at one to sixteen, instead of one to fifteen and a half as made by the Latin Union, and its passage hastily over the veto of the President was one of the airangest acts ever performed by Congress. There

nations as well as ours, and upon its proper settlement great interests depend.

THE COMPARATIVE VALUE OF SILVER.

Taking the dollar of 412½ grains and computing its value according to the price of silver builton in London from 1857 to 1873 the silver dollar was worth more than the gold dollar, and in six of those years its excess of value was more than 4 per cent. In 1874 it fell below, and from that time the decline has been rapid, until now it is worth but 34 70-100 cents. For seventeen years during the period referred to the silver dollar was more valuable than the gold, and for five years less valuable. Its present depreciation is so great as to create anxiety not only in countries where it is used, but in the two countries where it has been absolutely demonstrated, and one of the most serious questions is how this decline shall be arrested so that silver shall not cease to be money. It is obvious that there is not gold enough in the world to fulfill the legitimate purpoles of money without such an increased in the same ratio. The universal demonstration of silver is therefore impracticable. It could not be demonstrated by other nations as it has been by Germany without entailing consequences too serious to be contemplated. If there were no debts to be paid the gold standard might be so elevated as to make the existing amount of gold equal to the wants of mankind without much harm being done, but, as the world is covered and the with debts, so great an appreciation in the value of gold as that which would result from the general disuse of silver would be overwhelmingly disastrous. Then one of two faings must happen. The bi-metailic sandard must be adopted by all nations, or some must adopt one and some the other; in which case rich nations would have the superior metal, whichever that might be, and poor nations be interior. It has been shown that for a long period silver not only held its own with gold, but that it has been more frequently above than below the other metal in value. Its present depreciation THE COMPABATIVE VALUE OF SILVER.

and to prevent as far as possible its exportation. It has been continued from year to year to the pursons time for the pursons of checking its dispression. Third, to the duliness of trade in India. Fourth, to the apprehension that other nations may follow the example of Germany and adopt the gold standard. All of these causes have been at work to produce the existing degradation has not been greater. Some of these causes will be permanent; but it is obvious that others will be permanent; but it is obvious that others will be temporary. It may be that the yield of silver will continue to be greater than that of gold, but it is not likely. Besides, the decline in the value of silver must inevitably tend to reduce production, for there are many mines which could be worked profitable if silver were at a certain price, but could not if it were lower. If, however, there be good ground for the apprehension that the gold supply is to be steadily diminished, then, unless the demand for metallic money should decrease also, which is not probable, the impracticability of the general demonetization of silver must be obvious to everybody. Though giver has been demonetized in Germany for many years, the work is not yet completed. Germany is still a seller of silver, and when the limit of sales is reached, one of the most powerful causes of the degradation of silver will disappear. Germany would not have made the attempt when she did but for the payment of the French indemnity in gold, and the loss which the change has entailed upon her has limit of sales is rearised, one of the choice perful causes of the degradation of silver will disappear. Germany would not have made the attempt when she did but for the payment of the French indemnity in gold, and the loss which the change has entailed upon her has been great. She is paying dearly for trying to olace herself alongside of England. A great mistake was made in the attempt to suddenly demonetize silver throughout an Empire composed of States in which silver had been previously almost the sole coin in use. The indemnity which Germany received was the reverse of the benefit which it had been expected it would be; and Germany is undoubtedly in a worse financial condition than she would have been if no money indemnity had been demanded. Great Britain is able to maintain the single standard because of her great wealth and her supremacy as a creditor. It is not so with Germany, and the difficulties in the way of accomplishing what she has undertaken have become more and more evident. Great Britain has alone been in successful effort to demonetize silver, but even she has not been uniform in her action. It is evident that the example of Germany in demonetizing silver will not be followed by other nations, and when she censes to self silver one of the chief reasons for the limitation of silver coinage by the Latin Union will be removed. The trade of Oriental nations will revive, following the revival which is observable in the United States, and then there will be a wider field for silver. Nations are so close together now that the troubles of one affect the others.

That FOLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

What, then, should be the action of the THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

What, then, should be the action of the United States? Should we continue the double standard without limiting the coinage of silver, notwithstanding the adoption of the gold standard by Germany and the policy of limited coinage of silver followed by the nations of the Latin Union? This we cannot afford to do. There are frequent fluctuations in silver, and they will continue as long as silver is a commodity in Great Britain and Germany and limited in coinage by the Latin Union. As the great silver-producing country of the world, the United States has a very decided interest in the use of silver, but not enough to compensate for the loss which would be suffered from a separate effort to maintain it as money. We cannot without the co-operation of the leading Powers of Europe make the two metals comparatively equal in value. One or the other will go abroad, and that one will be gold for a certain period at least. We might lose much by an maided effort to keep up silver as money. The Silver act of 1879 would be a practical demonetization of gold but for the very favorable condition of our foreign loans and the discretionary powers which are left in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. The nations must be divided into those who adopt the gold standard of the gold standard with silver used under restrictions or the silver. the growing/fellowship of nations, require that all unnecessary barriers should be removed. The difference in their currencies is one of these barriers. If I might presume to do so, I would advise Congress to so legislate that all notes less than \$5 should within one year be withdrawn, and in two or three years all \$5 notes; that the coinage of \$1 gold pieces should be descontinued; that the coinage of silver, according to the ratio of European countries, should be continued until the country is fully supplied with silver. I would advise that the policy of France be instated, and that the coinage of silver can be made to hold its place. There is no danger of excess, for the need of money grows with the increase of business. The alarm over what is called the excessive production of silver in the United States is groundless. I would advise that the Secretary of State open at once a correspondence with the leading nations, through our representatives, for the purpose of making a combination for the use of bimetallic money on such basis as might be agreed upon. If he should succeed in doing this he would accurre a world-wide reputation, in comparison with which his triumphs at the Bar and in the halls of council would be insignificant. It is difficult for England even to maintain the single standard. It is frequently necessary for the Bank of England to change the rate of interest, to the great unsettlement of business. In 1806 the sale of \$30,000,000 in gold by the United States in one day, the greater part of which went to England, saved the bank from suspension. What if that gold had come to the United States the last two years instead of our own bonds, to satisfy the balance of trade?

IN CONCLUSION. the lecturer said that though at times be had expressed views at variance with those which he now put forth, ye he had good reason for changing his opinion, and therefore he preferred that in what he said he should be right even at the cost of consistency. But, said he, while I think that bimetall money will become

BI-METALISM IN ENGLAND.

New York, May 6.—To the Editor of the New York Tribune: The recent arrival in this city of Stephen Williamson, of Liverpool, the leading representative of the new movement in England in favor of bi-metalism, leads me to sk the attention of your readers to the rapid change of opinion which is now taking place in that country in the direction of the reinabilitation of silver. Mr. Williamson was Chairman of the Committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce which presented a memorial to the Queen's Ministers in favor of the establishment of the double standard by international agreement file is of the firm of Balfour, Williamson & Commerchants and shipowners, having a very large trade with South America and California, and having houses at Valparsiso and San Francisco The disastrous course of trade with the silver using country of Chill first drew Mr. William son's attention to the silver question, and

MADE HIM A CONVERT TO BI-METALISM. He has since converted the greater number of Liverpool merchants to his views, and has had not little influence in setting a tide in the same difference of seventeen members was appointed by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, of Mr. Williamson's motion, to consider the state of trade in connection with the discrediting of silver as money." The Committee reported is substance that, large as the depreciation of silver now is, there is every reason to fear that ways, etc., of silver-using countries has reported in the seriously declined; that silver is, in large measure, cut off from its previous sphere of useful ness for the liquidation of international industries that the insequent papies; that the wire energials in silverness in the public funda, rail ways, etc., of silver-using countries has reliable denses; that the wire of English investments in the public funda, rail ways, etc., of silver-using countries has reliabled in the same of English in the surface of the frequent papies; that the wire energials of the course of exchange is checking the further

PERMANENTLY INJUBING THEM AS CU

France and the States of the Latin Union, consequent upon the adverse action of Germany in
demonetizing silver." They also reported
"that the bi-metallic system of France and other
States of the Latin Union, in conjunction vitafree mintage, prior to 1875, tended to product
an equilibrium between the two metals, and to
give stability to all exchanges between silverusing countries and England." In respect to
remedies, they adopted two resolutions:

1. That a fixed ratio between gold and silver, in
conjunction with national freedom of mintage, and
the recognition of the two metals as full legalitender money, would, if adouted by the majority of
the leading monetary powers, including England
and India, be adequate to restore silver to its former international value as money.

2. That it is desirable that our Government
abould adopt measures for securing an international agreement by which silver may be restored
to its legitimate share in providing metallic currency sufficient for the wants of the world.

The opinions of Lord Beaconafield were pre-The opinions of Lord Beaconsfield were pre-nounced in a very public manner on the occa-sion of his installation as Hector of Glasgow University in 1873. He then attributed "the great momentary disturbance, acting injuriously on trade, to the great changes which our Gov-ernments in Europe are making with reference to one standard of value," and he also states that it was

to one standard of value," and he also state that it was

THE GREATEST DELUSION IN THE WORLD to attribute the prosperity of England to having the gold standard.

The Liverpool memorial was presented to Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for India on the 4th of April. It is stafford Northcote stated in reply to the denatation that the subject was then engaging the serious consideration of the Government This declaration goes a step further than that of Lord Beaconsfield made in the House of Lords on the 26th of March in reply to Lord Huntley's demand for a public inquiry into the causes of agricultural distress. "It is not impossible," he said, "that as affaired evelope the country may require that some formal investigation should be made of the causes which are affecting the price of the precious metals, and the effect which it has upon the industry of the country and upon the continued fall in prices."

If the Tory Government holds on long enough it seems probable that some inquiry of this sort may be set on foot, and with the known inclination of Lord Beaconsfield for the double standare, and the natural anxiety of his Cabinet to find a way out of the distress which is bearing heavily on the continued supremacy of the Tory party, a change in the monetary system may be recommended as a party measure. Believing, however, as I do, that the downfall of that party is imminent, I should have little confidence in the attaining of the result which I desire if it depended on party tactics. The only hope of bi-metalism in England is the thorough waking up of the mercantile and manufacturing classes

TO ITS NECESSETT

to save their trade with India, China, Souta America, and Anstria; and equally in the conviction of English statesmen that it is indispensed to the affect the engine that the thirty is indispensed to the color of the content of the content that it is indispensed to the content of the

was courteously informed that Americ intention of being (to use Mr. Chevalier a parachute for Indian silver. His Paris, was to divide the civilized world

made a common use of both metals, there

WOULD BE NO SERTING-CROUND

of one metal against the other. Without and an exchange point silver countries could not pay and receive debts from gold countries, and vice versa; that is, could not trade with them without uncertainty and frequent loss. More than that, no country (unless the United States should be so insane) would assume the immediate burden of a shouldering silver, and trying to restore its equilibrium with gold. Mr. Gochen will never keep the scales even, if he puts silver into one and gold fint the other; one or the other will always kick the beam.

In short, one of two things must happen,—either silver and gold must be yoked togster by international agreement, or the present prejudice against silver will go on to general demonetization, to the ruin of the silver countries, and the irreparable injury of all other sountries which trade with them.

Mr. Williamson is very outspoken in his advice to the United States. His advice is temporarily to suspend the coinge of aliver. He is confident that such a suspension would produce such consternation in England that both merchants, and manufacturers, and people would join in a universal outery against the confine and of the gold fanaticism. Will our silver statesmen at Washington listen to the advice of their friends and allies in this cause, or will they continue to play into the hands of gold worshiping England! Your obedient servant, Grober Walkers, and stationary barometer.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF Stewar OFFICE, washington, D. C., May 12—1 a. m.—Iudications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, followed in the Missouri Valley by cooler northerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake (Chiesgo) region, southeast to southwest winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, and over the Upper Lake numerous rains, followed in western portons by colder northerly winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

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Prof. Swing pres he Central Church, Love thy neighb elief that this wor French philosophers bumanity here is a cr well be dignified wit it is, indeed, a high ed with in the l scond place. In the say, "We shall act we shall reach it."
need the world has much zeal for any re the earth that it m it were true that the alled the religion grow a very large hi largest number, and willing to espouse a of the imagination e attempt to see the r it has flowed along i centuries, and as it i undertake to compr you dwell, to knowold it in your he easure this city's upon earth for p All poets and all the

music and many bar less.

While all attempts race will fail, yet ea spectacle will conclumust detract nothin but must be always of humanity. If in from this life to existence, that fact that such a religion human fabrication, therefore, not by as but it possesses a d. The new philosof sole object of thous two causes,—the of from the reaction to much credulity, do life; the other cause fact taught and theory that this wo mext one may be the such that we will be by this wo care over the probable by this wo care over the probable by this world—have urged doctrine that we wistle by this world—have urged doctrine that we wistle by this wo care over the probable by this world now affirm Christ is a perfect this life, and does turn the human first the anteceder ligion claiming to setting at naught on this shore. Smillions are actin merit and receive sympathy. Only could do or say mankind to exalt probable visely most probable visely dece that Christian claiming the could be seen by most probable visely out it makes it simply takes loved by Voltaire Contraction.

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the civilized world into gold countries, so as to maintain the silver as well as gold. have perceived that unless (like France in the past) of both metals, there of MEETING-SROUND the other. Without such silver countries could not serious gold countries, and build not trade with them and frequent loss. More y (unless the United States would assume the immediately silver, and trying briam with gold. Mr. Gosthe scales even, if he puts gold into the other; one or skick the beam. We things must happen,—d must be yoked together cement, or the present prejwill go on to general derain of the silver countries, injury of all other countries, injury of all other countries em. Very outspoken in his adtates. His advice is tempoe coinage of silver. He is a suspension would produce in England that both mereturers, and people would utery against the continu

n England that both mer-cturers, and people would utery against the continu-nation. Will our silver ington listen to the advice of lies in this cause, or will ay into the hands of gold-i Your obedient servant, Grorge Walker.

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dississippi and Lower Mis-herly winds, stationary ba-atmer partly cloudy weather, souri Valley by cooler north-ing barometer. ike (Chicago) region, south-winds, warmer and partly and over the Upper Lakes ollowed in western portions winda, falling, followed by

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Prof. Swing on a Religion of Humanity.

THE PULPIT.

The Lor. Mr. Barlin Discusses the Sunday Observance Question ;

As Does Mr. Parkhurst, but in a Dif-

ferent Way. A Conseling Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

Anniversary of the Railroad Mission-The Rev. Dr. Sheppard.

PROF. SWING.

A RELIGION OF HUMANITY. Prof. Swing preached pesterday morning at the Central Church, taking as his text:

Love thy neighbor as thyself. + Luke, x., 27.

It is a favorite apology of skepticism and un-elief that this world is an adequate end for

which to live and labor. Quite a school of Preach philosophers assert that the service of humanity here is a calling so noble that it may

Instead of building up Heaven at the expense of earth, take Heaven away, and the philosophy of Jesus is the best for earth. The humanitarians could devise nothing better. The only objection possible would be that the Christian philosophy were too nobie, too lofty, for a being born to be resolved soon into dust. If the infidels shall say that the morals of Jesus are too good for a brute life, we shall agree with them, but, when it comes to devising a religion of earth, we shall contend that Christ's creed is such a religion. It is a worship of humanity.

Let us assume that it will be time euough to believe in a second life when we shall have come to it; what then? In those days of waiting what shall we do? What paths must be pursued by the multitudinous throng that is to live, and move, and jar, and jostle in the world's streets? I do not say, "what laws will we follow, but what oues should we adopt?" Shall we do unto others as we would not have them do unto us? Shall we fall back upon the law of the strongest? Shall we say Blessed are the impure in heart? Shall we fall back upon the law of the strongest? Shall we say Blessed those who are not peacemakers? Must we not lend to the borrower, hor compromise outside the courts, nor shrink from a quarrel, nor love our neighbor any longer as ourself? What a strange phenomenon is this? Remove the idea of immortality and you have not removed a single one of the cardinal doctrines of Jesus. Man is still commanded to be pure, and humane, and righteous, and brotherly, and to be converted, if he be wicked, and to be penitent, if he has still commanded to be pure, and humane, and righteous, and brotherly, and to be converted, if he be wicked, and to be penitent, if he has still commanded to be pure, and humane, and righteous, and brotherly, and to be converted, if he be wicked, and to be penitent, if he has still commanded to be only a single year of adult life it would need the ideas of Christ with which to move well over that small are of the circle. Such a moral phenomeno well be dignified with the name of a religion. it is, indeed, a high service, and if it were inter-fered with in the least by Christianity it might to more well over that small are of the circle. Such a moral phenomenon presults from the fact that Christ's tease do not spring from an assumption of immortality, hat they spring from an assumption of immortality, hat they spring from an assumption of immortality, hat they spring from the fact that Christ's tease and the laws that quality an immortality, should be possess one, should quality a day, should he lives of the control of the same many, control to long. You could not afford to steal, or verse only for a single year. Thus the moral of Jesus do not spring up from Heaven, but from insi; and are therefore a relation of business. The same that the same is selected to the possess of the control that is not the reason sastened for the Golden Rule or for any presently forces or section. I shall allude doctrines of Jesus Let us continue to seek in Christ the religion of humanity. We have found some of the cardinal truths of such a arrangement of the control that it an individual are allowed and up the being foliow the path of interity and charity. But look further. Voltare and/fromans False and their schools attained to the poor and oppressed the America, and, while the former distinguished human was away and the same and the section of the cardinal truths of many are to live in the section of the cardinal truths of many are to live in the section of the cardinal truths of many are to live in the section of the cardinal truths of many are to live in the section of the cardinal truths of the section of the cardinal truths of the section of the section of the section of the cardinal truths of the section of the se second place. In these circumstances men might we shall reach it." No one who perceives the need the world has for all the care and love the individual can bestow upon it will plead with much zeal for any religion which might neglect the earth that it might build up heaven. If it were true that the theory of a second life de-I were true that the theory of a second life de-tracted from a development of this first life, I should myself become an advocate of what is called the religion of humanity. At best, our world is in a pitiable condition. It does not grow a very large harvest of happiness for the largest number, and one should be very un-willing to espouse a system which might yet further reduce this quantity of public success. There is no wisdom whatever in any theory which will work harm to that immense fact, the life of man here. The career of man upon earth is in itself a prodigious fact. The powers of the imagination even would fail should they attempt to see the river of human existence as it has flowed along in this planet in the by-gone centuries, and as it is flowing to-day. Should you undertake to comprehend this one city in which you dwell, to know all its joy and bitterness, to hold it in your heart as you hold a little flower, you would most utterly fail. And yet here you have, perhaps, lived for years, here your mind has been close to its object, your ear has been near, your thought has for many years been within these narrow limits, and yet you cannot asure this city's life for a single bour. How vain, then, for you to attempt to comprehend that flood of being that has flowed and ebbed upon earth for perhaps hundreds of centuries.
All poets and all thinkers have thought that the measureless; but the Atlantic or the Pacific is a simple thing compared with that sea of life which has flowed in storm and peace all over the surface of our globe in the almost endiess ages. The Atlantic has a few changes of tide and of color, and of music, and of depth, but it has been measured, and sounded, and mapped. By shutting the eyes and thinking for a moment a common mind can see that vast basin in all its length and breadth. We can see France, and Spain, and England upon one side, and America upon the other, and can see the white vessels plying between. The mind can in some sense hold the ocean in its grasp, but, should you pass to humanity and attempt to realize what are 900,000,000 of people moving in many nations for many thousands of years, to realize what is Russia, what China, what France, what Germany, what Great Britain, what America,—what all these are in their thoughts, and arts, and griefs, and joys, and youth, and age, and death, your mind would soon confess its littleness. Oh, what a discouragement is this vastness to man! I can never know his history, can never travel over his domain, can never know his sorrow that I may comfort him, nor his joy that I may be happy with him; can never enter his home, nor see all his politics and his religion, nor all his fields and hills, and his houses, and templee, and cottages! One may well wish for an obscure retreat within which hiding he may wait measureless; but the Atlantic or the Pacific is a

sun at last grow thin, and through their rent bosoms we begin to see great beams of light, so the Church which long concealed Jesus grows less done as times pass, and through its once dark surface beams of light are pouring, and men are seeing the outlines of the Master. Christianity is rapidly becoming that religion of humanity for which infidels, and patroots, and philanthropists have clamored so long, and often most elequently. The cry of the human heart has been heard, and Christianity comes to man-kind.

has been heard, and Christianity comes to mankind.

In these latter days the Christian religion has been and is making for itself a new history. Instead of despising the affairs of time it is taking them into its love, and is fostering every branch of education, and charity, and human right and reform. Its compassion reaches from the enslaved women of India to the outcast women of Christendom. The beggar child, the orphan, the whole catalogue of unfortunates, are coming more and more within the outreaching arms of the New Testament religion. No homes are now happier than Christian homes. As soon as the neglected children of the street begin to attend Sunday-schools of that faith they begin to seek out neater apparel and to put on their happiers faces. The poor man's cottage has whiter walls and supports more flowers and clambering vines when he passes from degrading practices over to the doctrines of the Sermon on the Mount.

The Church has not been making this history of the strend characteristics.

scure retreat within which hiding he may wait for the great pageant to bass by with its deep music and many banners! It is all measureless.

While all attempts to comprehend the human race will fall, yet each one pondering upon the spectacle will conclude that a religion of value must detract nothing from human welfare here, but must be always and powerfully a religion of humanity. If he any way it should steal from this life to enrich an assumed second existence, that fact would be adequate evidence that such a religion were not divine, but were a human fabrication. A religion of humanity is, therefore, not by any means absurd or trilling, but it possesses a dignity worthy of respect.

The new philosophy that this world is the sole object of thought and labor springs from two causes,—the one, that our times suffering from the reaction that followed an age of too much credulity, doubts the existence of a second life; the other cause, that religion has as a simple fact taught and acted too much upon the theory that this world is to be despised that the mext one may be the more highly colored. These two causes—a cloud upon the immortality of the mind and a cloud upon the character of Christianity in its relations to this world—have urged forward not a filtitle the doctrine that we would better do the best possible by this world, and waste little labor or care over the problems of eternity. A criminal neglect of time and a doubt about eternity have given being to a religion of time alone.

Having made these preliminary statements, I would now affirm that the simple religion of Christ is a perfect religion or a philosophy of this life, and does not regard earth that it may turn the human race toward heaven. Mark first the antecedent improbability that any religion claiming to be from God should begin by setting at naught so large a thing as man's life on this shore. Such a stage where countless multions are acting for thousands of years will merit and receive from any high mind some sympathy. Only a rash or thought vines when he passes from degrading practices over to the doctrines of the Sermon on the Mont.

The Church has not been making this history long enough yet to compel the men of the world to see the new spectacle. It takes a long time to wash bloody hands white. Lady Macbeth wondered if no time, no ocean, could remove the spot. So a bad history fades away slowly from either the name of a manor, from the flag of the State, or from altars of a religion. But the new record is being made, and, at least long before infidelity shall have established a religion without a God for humanity, Christianity will have established one for humanity with a God in its centre. For that slowness of motion which makes the rising and declining and rising again of empires and religions and philosophers will characterize any reform which infidelity might promise. If a religion with a Christ and a Deity in it advances slowly, and at the end of eighteen centuries is yet defective, a worship of humanity without a God would demand as many hundreds of years before it would disclose its virtues, even should any be in its possession. The universe is severely impartial. If virtues are like the century plant, slow to bloom, they will bloom no sooner for a Voltaire, or a Hume, or a Paine, than for a Paul or a Wesley. If Christian good unfolds slowly, so will any other form of human welfare, and should the worship of humanity contain inherent life what slow generations must pass ere that form of piety could hang out its blossoms in the world's light and air!

We have now seen that the religion of Christ is in essence that very worship of mankind which the humanitarians seek. It places neighbor before self; it toils for others; it blesses the poor; it forbids all impurity, all justlee; it protects the slave and frees him; it guards the person and rights of man, woman, and child; it loves earth deeply, and does not steel from our little world one single joy with which to decorate its heaven. It is a religion of humanity in all the hight and expanse

swing of seen by any modern wiseman is the most probable view of the matter. There is no evidence that Carist was deficient in reason or characteristics.

But let us pass from probability to fact. In the control of the weight of the control of the weight of the control is deed a simple exaltation in human nature, it is not the time of the control is deed a simple exaltation in human nature, it is not the religion of humanity and the religion of humanity and long the control is simply takes time and eternity all one piece, it simply takes time and eternity all one piece, it is not religion of humanity and the property of the control of the cont

cut off all the roar of the world, and, though the laws of learning, and of ambition, and all progress are with the isolated colony, all sink into maction. Genius itself learns to pass its days in alcep, and books lie unread, and at last connected thought ceases. Place the same minds down where England or France or America roars like a stormy ocean about them, and soon each brain and heart wake to thought and deed. Besides the laws of action, man demands the impulse of a motive. The laws of the religion of humanity are pure and true, but the same doctrines return in Christianity clothed with power,—the immense power of a second world. Into the calm and lifeless philosophy of time drops this feeling of a world to come, and the sleep of the truth is wakened as though by angel music.

Society is as dependent upon inspiration as upon truth. The young man in his studies or all youth in its talent or beauty, is aroused by the long years it sees reaching out before the soul. It counts one spring or one summer as nothing because so many of those blooming seasons await it. All combine in filling the spirit with the enthusiasm of a lover. Thus immortality has poured around the human race a form of enchantment and has urged onward the noblest powers of the intellect and the affections. While this influence is not one which may be weighed or measured, yet it is speaking in only the words of reason when it is affirmed that the human race has been always deeply moved by the fact that it has lived in the presence of God and upon the borders of an eternal existence. The larger the ocean the deeper its tone!

That, then, is not the best religion of humanity which simply teaches the truths of a brotherhood, but that is the better form of faith which, in addition to an inculcation of those truths, pictures this brotherhood as all moving on towards a world sublimer than this brief period. Those who deny a God and a future state may conless that they move to the same morals as those which surround a heart full of the endless hope,

pushed right on with our business in disregard of the feelings of Jews and others who held the seventh day had as sacred. For keeping the seventh day holv the Jews had a positive command; but for keeping the first day holy the Christians had no command whatever, and yet they seemed to reason that everybody should respect their feelings because they held the day sacred.

The speaker said that to the unthinking it appeared to be an easy matter to enforce the Sunday law, but to the more thoughtful many grave questions arose for consideration. He took the ground that this question should pass out of the elergy and into the hands of the civil authorities and the citizens. And here came the rub. Did the citizens and the business men of our city wish to grapple with it? There were many considerations which affected business men which would not affect ministers. Business relations, commercial intercourse, and political considerations, all entered more or less into this subject, and would have a great tendency to affect the minds of citizens adversely. These questions, the speaker said, must be all laid aside and not be allowed to bias our judgment or interfere with the stern demands of duty. Men were afraid of compromising themselves in some way if they came to the Iront and took grounds in favor of temperance or Sunday observance. They did not care to be classed with temperance or Sabbatarian radicals, as they were sure to be if they took hold of the work in earnest. Politicians would surely be defeated at the next election, as the liquor-interest had grown to be a potent influence in politics. The speaker could also conceive how the temperance question could work untold injury to the cause of religion itself. Both the great political parties were compelled to be guarded in their principles, or the nower would pass fitto the hands of the Socialists, who were developing prodigious strength. Then where would be our observance of the Sabbath and of temperance principles?

Mr. Ravlin thought that if any steps were taken i

M. M. PARKHURST.
THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

The Rev. M. M. Parkburst, of the First

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

The Rev. M. M. Parkburst, of the First Methodist Church, gave the present movement for a better observance of the Sabbath his enthusiastic support in a sermon yester lay morning on "The Christian Sabbath." His text was as follows:

And God blessed the Sabbath, the seventh day, and sanctified it.—Gen., si., 3.

He did not propose, be said, to speak on this occasion so much of the civil, but the Christian, Sabbath,—to speak from a Christian standpoint to Christian worshipers. The civil law protected Christians in their rights as citizens, but it did not make men Christians. The law for the observance of the Sabbath was not a national law, but a divine one. It was meant for all men in all ages, and the Christian should have the observance of the Sabbath was not a national law, but a divine one. It was meant for all men in all ages, and the Christian should have the observance of the Sabbath, He spoke well of it, and that speaking well reached down through the whole intellectual and physical world. Instituted in Eden, its observance was continued by the people of God through the ages. The law of Moses did not institute the Christian Sabbath, but simply directed the Jews to keep it holy. They were called upon to remember something before instituted, away back in Eden. The badge of the Jews in the eye of the world, among Pagan people, was their observance of the Jewish Sabbath, and this very observance of the day was fruitful in persecutions against them. It was the grand test of their loyalty to God. When Christian Sabbath was the monument of the resurrection,—not the Sabbath, or the day of the Jew for rest, but Sunday, the Lord's day,—and every one who sacredly observed the day confessed his belief in a risen Sayior. Pagans had persecutions and the say of the say o

cuted both Jews and Christians on this very ground, and the latter had warred against each other, so that the result was a triangular fight. Martyrs went to the stake for their adherence to this great principle of their faith.

The contest had been going on ever since. Observance of Sunday now was the test in the eves of the world that the man who kept it was a Christian. Such was the condition of things even here in Chicago. Last Sunday the speaker counted 134 places of business open on Clark street, between Chicago avenue and Madison. He believed it no exagger in unnecessary work on Sunday. It was, as it had been in the past, a plain, square issue between business and conscience. With the Christian there could be no half-way attitude. He must stand by the law of God and be judged by it. If necessery he could die, but he could not despise and desecrate God's holy day. The speaker would not go so far as to say that the man who read the Sunday papers was not a Christian, but for himself he could say he had never bought one while he had been here, and, in his present state of mind, never would.

But the Christian Sabbath was not designed to be a burden. It was intended to be, and was, a precious boon,—a day of rest. Consequently no idler could were have a Sabbath day,—could never know what it meant. The best preparation a man could have for the Sabbath was to work hard all the week, when he would look forward to the day as one of rest from his labors; and, when it did come, bringing with it physical and mental rest and cessation of care, he would truly enjoy it. Scores of men had broken down in this city during the last five years who might to-day have been on their feet had they observed the Sabbath, but the great battle—the one that had been waged from Eden down—had practically settled the main question. The fathers of the Church for eighteen centuries had fought the same hattle now going on in this community, and the day had been growing in influence wery century. It had stood the attacks of centuries, and wou

THE MORNING COMETH, AND ALSO THE NIGHT.
The Rev. Dr. Thomas preached a sermon in Centenary M. E. Church yesterday morning, taking as his text Isaiah, xxi., 12: "The watchman said the morning cometh, and also the night." Following is a synopsis of the ser-

non:

It was not difficult to imagine the prophet of the Lord, burdened and yet hopeful, looking upon the darkness and desolation of his own people, and surrounded by the greater darkness

upon the darkness and desolation of his own people, and surrounded by the greater darkness and sins of neighboring nations, looking for the coming of the morning. He was answered, "The morning cometh," but the ominous words were added, "and also the night." From his point of view, both morning and night did come. The Jewish people returned from captivity, they received a measure of religious liberty as a part of the Roman nation, and then morning culminated in the coming of Christ, the incarnation of the Son of God. But this was soon succeeded by a darker night. Not only was Jerusalem destroyed, but also the whole Jewish polity. Eleven hundred thousand of the Jews were slain or sold into captivity.

The dawning of another and brighter day was seen 600 or 700 years after Issiah's time, when St. Paul declared, "The night is far spent and the day is at hand." So by the third century the Christian religion had spread over many lands. There came another night in the mingling of Church and civil polity under Constantine, and another in the rise of the Mohammedan religion. Then came what historians call the midnight of time,—the Dark Ages. But in all ages men had stood upon the mountain-tops, and, gazing over a darkened world, had asked in bitterness and sorrow, "When shall the day come?" But with God a thousand years were but as a day, and while to man the years dragged heavily and the time seemed long, yet to Him who sat on high and saw the end from the beginning, the time from Enoch to Abraham, from Moses to Paul, seemed but as a day.

The morning was coming, the world was not only moving in a circle but spirally, and gradually getting higher. The first improvement was seen in the increased temporal prosperity of mankind in general. Occasionally in the great cities might be seen one poorly-clad or hungry, and, looking upon him from the light which surrounded our homes, men were apt to become discouraged and to say, "The morning tarries." Yet by looking back the improvement could be seen. Eighteen hundred years ago,

could be seen. Eighteen hundred years aco, when Julius Cesar landed in Britain, the people were savages of a low order. In the tenth century men dwelt in houses without doors, without doors, or chimneys, their dress the skin of beasts. Even Kings in those days were not free from vermin, and the condition of the best was lower than that of the poorest of to-day. In the thirteenth century, the streets of Paris were unpaved, and 15,000 people died in London of famine. Contrast the condition of men in those times with that of to-day. Science had made gigautic strides. Naturally the advances made had been _stiended, with some suffering, for the invention of the printing press must have thrown some copyists out of employment, and the introduction of steam temporarily affected some hand-laborers. But all these things would become adapted one to the other, and the time was coming when there would be no one hungry, no one ill-clad or ill-housed. What men called want now would have been held as plenty in old days.

An even greater progress had been made in intellectual affairs. In the dark arcs even prests could not write, and the common people were sunk in the densest ignorance. Horses, were tried and executed for witcheraft, and church-bells were rung to frighten off the eclipse. Men believed that the earth was the centre of the universe; that it was flat; and that the sun went round it every twenty-four hours. But the printing press was invested, Luther spoke, and Bacon took his pen in hand. How glorious had been the advance since the sixteenth century. It was wonderful to contemplate.

In the master of civil and religious liberty the morning was coming. A grand measure of civil liberty had been reached in England; a glorious one in this country. There were mutterings of revolution in Russia, and the rulers of that country slept over a volcano. Russia would have to face trouble, perhaps revolution and war, for great movements in advance could not be made in peace, and the world in mellions of homes. It would be imposs

RAILROAD MISSION.

THE TWENTI-SECOND ANNIVERSARY

of the Kailroad Mission was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the chapel on State street,
near Fourteenth. The exercises were conducted by Mr. C. M. Henderson, the Superintendent,
and consisted of addresses, songs, and the usual
recitations. The opening anthem, "Thanks be
to 400," was wonderfully well sung for a children's shool, under the direction of Mr. D. S.
Foote, the chorister. The Rev. Arthur Mitchell
offered a prayer of thankagiving for the continued success of the school since its foundation
by the Rev. Mr. Kent. This was followed by
the recitation of the beatitudes and other portions of Scripture by the school. Mrs. Johnson

and Mr. Foote then sang "Wonderful Words of Life" ara duet, with marked feeling and excellence. The Rev. Arthur Mitchell delivered a short address to the school, complimenting them for the past and encouraging them for the future to excel if possible past success. He urged every scholar to consider it a bounden duty to bring all their friends into the school where they could learn of the higher and better life. Messrs. Wells and Stearnes, former Superintendents of the school, spoke briefly, referring to the marked change for the better that had taken place since their time, and giving brief sketches of the school as it existed in earlier days. Father Kent also made an address. A pretty ceremony, that of the distribution of bonquets to each scholar, was then gone through with, and the exercises were closed with the usual notices and reports. The hymns and songs which were plentifully sprinkled through the exercises were sung with evident pleasure and relish by the school, and the day being of a special character, the attendance was even larger than usual. The school was decorated with flowers and shrubs, and the little ones in bright dresses gave a general May flavor to the scene which enhanced the pleasant exercises themselves.

DR. SHEPPARD.

TRINGS MOST SURELY BELIEVED.

The Rev. R. D. Sheppard preached at Grace
M. E. Church last evening, taking the following words as his text: Those things which are most surely believed among us.—Luke, i., 1.

The reverend gentleman commenced his dis-

ourse by referring to the horrible child-murder in Massachusetts some days ago, and the calling in of friends and adherents to a certain religious in of friends and adherents to a certain religious belief to see the resurrection. He denounced the act as unnatural, and, although an effort had been made to separate it from the result of the teachings of certain erratic religionists, it served to show the relation of creed to action, and how man was held responsible for his beliefs. As man thought in his heart, so was he. Though there were many matters pertaining to belief which were open to controversy in the sphere of religion, there were matters final and beyond controversy, and as indestructible as the moral government of God—matters pertaining to the happiness and destiny of souls. If we looked at the constitution of society we found things vital and "surely believed among us." Society was built upon just such things, and took out of the lips of the objectors the idea that religion was baseless.

In the matter of money, if there were any dispute as to what constituted a dollar, the beauty was the peace of the property was the peace of the peace o

the libs of the objectors the idea that religion was baseless.

In the matter of money, if there were any dispute as to what constituted a dollar, the banks would close to-morrow. Any one maintaining that a dollar was less than a hundred cents would be treated as erratic, and advertised to be guarded against. The matter of dollar and cents, then, was not an economic arrangement, but entered into our sphere of morals, and was "believed among us." Then there was another illustration in the social distinction between "mine" and "thine." If these words were not settled, and the principle they represent not accepted, society would tumble to pieces in an hour. The Communists found this a barrier in preaching the zospel of theft, or the disregard of other people's rights. On this law of "mine and thine" society was built, and it was for this that we went to war. It entered our sphere of morals, and we made it a matter of personal righteousness, and followed the man who transgressed it with penalties and contumely, and "surely believed it."

The speaker continued in illustrating that the things surely believed underlay our social fabric, and in conclusion maintained that society was as dogmatic as the Church, but its dogmatism was built on common consent with regard to all these things. But no human consent could ever make it right to commit murder, which led the speaker to the consideration of the fact that there were eternal laws which human consent could not alter. If we could reach those laws and abide by them we would be religious, because they were revealed in God's word. We gave them our adhesion and made them the regulation of our life. St. Luke declared it his purpose to unfold them, so far as they pertained to the Christian fath, and he had put into shape the oral Gospel which was the preaching of the Apostles for many years. For the sanction of our faith, or these higher laws, we had, in addition, the phenomenal history of Jesus Christ, as related by disinterested and credible men, and to the truth of which

and evening at the Opera-House and Baptist Church. It will be upon the Chantauqua prin-ciple, the Rev. A. H. Gillet conducting, and ciple, the Rev. A. H. Gillet conducting, and such lights as Dr. Vincent, Frank Beard, the Rev. G. R. Alden and wife, the Rev. W. F. Crofts, the Rev. L. Grinnell, Prof. Olney, Prof. W. H. Payne, President McElroy, and N. W. Hammond, officiating. The musical features are in charge of Maj. Cole and wife, of Chicago. The preliminary union gathering at the Presbyterian Church this evening was largely attended, and hosts of visitors from southeastern Michigan and contiguous portions of Ohio have signified an intention of attending.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 9.—The delegates appointed to make preliminary arrangements towards holding a reunion of the soldiers of the Eightieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers met in this city resterday. Samuel Hargrove was made President, and John Mallett, Jr., Secretary. Delegates were present from Gibson, Pike, and Knox Counties. It was decided to hold the reunion in this city on the 7th and 8th days of October, 1879. Committees were appointed to make all necessary arrangements for a celebration on an extensive scale. Three companies of this regiment were raised in this county.

Blackberrying.

London Truth.

Here is an extract from a letter of an officer in Zululand: "We had to bury a quantity of Zulus. One of the soldiers said, 'I have been a butcher and a tailor, but never did I expect to be the sexton of a lot of Christy Minstrels."

The "Baby's Best Friend" is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, since it maintains the baby's heaith by keeping it free from colic, diarrhea, etc. Price 25 cents.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrous throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturday:

All SIMMS. Booknellers and Stationers, 123

Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madison-st. near Western-av.

HOBERT TRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.

TO EXCHANGE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

COLD WATCH, DIAMOND RING, PICTURES, I nouse on leased los, and other personal property, to exchange for A I horse and buggy. Address G 30, Tribune office.

PLO EXCHANGE-BY T. B. BOYD, BOOM 7, 179

O nouse on leased to: and other personal years of Sol. Tribune office.

To EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, BOOM 7, 179

I Madison-st.:

35 residence lois corner Ashiand-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., free and clear, in two blocks of street-cars, mear Stock Yards and manufacturina of all kinds; will put these lots at low figures and pay some cash for a good stock farm or business property in Chicago; would assume or pay \$22,000 m money for good business block in city.

500 acre farm, four dwellings, all under fine cultivation; is one of the best stock farms in Warren County. Ill., with all the stock crops, farm implements, etc., close to Monmouth; want residence or business property in city; farm and stock will be put at each control of the stock of stock and the stock will be put at each control want of the stock will be put at each control of the stock of stock of goods. I good home, the stock of goods. 2 good homes, and buggy; will trade the whole for residence or business property or farm, but had stock of goods. 2 good homes, and buggy; will trade the whole for residence or business property in Chicago; price, \$8,00.

30. acre farm, mile from depot, Warren County, Ind.; good home, mile from depot, Warren County, Ind.; good home, and santa, and no. I lands; will trade for residence farm had assume \$3,000.

50. 500—line brick hotsi hear Chicago (clear) for good farm well improved: will give bargain to some one.

VANTED—TO RECHANGE—40 PEET, CLEAR, CORNER OF Polk-st, and Marshaeld-av, for clear farm in Illinots, D. W. POTTER!, 110 bearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RECHANGE—40 PARM IN IOWA LONGE OF poles in an order of county. And the stock of goods or lumber. Address Box 68 Newell, Ia.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

Al. CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE—bench cast-of clothing, carpeta, and bedding.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpeta, and bedding.
Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

BUGKES,
UNITED STATES MEDICAL DISPENSATORY,
11th edition; sheep; published as \$10; a few more
left, ES. CHAPINS, corner Madison and Desirors -etc.

FOR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD. ROOM 7, 175 MADI 400. SALLE-BY T. B. BOYD. ROOM 7, 178 MADI500.-Sirick stores and lot 681142, south frontaon from the state of the between Hoyne and Leavitt-sta.
The first lake-st. between Hoyne and the state of the first law for the first law for the first law for the first law first law

nished, between Madison and Adams-sta.; this is an elegant bome and neighborhood. House and furniture for 39.000.

\$5,300 each—Three nice modern stone front dwellings and lots on Randolph-st., lasf a block from Union Park.

\$4,300—I will offer this house, and the 25x12x. No. 53 Carpenter-st., between Madison and #25x12x. No. 53 Carpenter-st., between Madison and #25x12x. No. 53 inls week and no longer: it is a 3-story and basement. 15-rooms, brick. In ten minutes, walk to Court-House, and rents now at \$500. This house cannot be built now at \$3,500; cost \$5,000.

\$7,000—The northeast corner of Halsted and Jacksonsta, with all the buildings, and lot 63 feet on Halsted and 52 feet on Jackson-st. This property will rent for \$600.

and 52 feet on Jackson a. The profit of Campbell av., \$300. ash, lot 25x124, 150 feet west of Campbell av., on Flournoy-st. This lot onght to sell. Other people get 8000 per lot.

\$10,000 - A beautiful stone front. 15 rooms, fine brick barn, and lot 24x180, south front, on Adams st., half a block east of Ashiand-av. 16 is first-class.

\$5,000 - Easy terms, splendid dock lot, 100x400, with all the buildings, just south of Clybourn bridge, on the North Branch. all the buildings, just south of Officers of States.

St. 300—Framed store and dwelling over, lot 25x10.

St. 300—Framed store and dwelling over, lot 25x10.

Bents for \$30.

St. 500 5, 1000 down—Framed store, and lot 25x125.

Corner of Morgan and Gwicky-sta. Certainly a bargain.

St. 500—Beautiful white atone front dwelling and its on Monroe-st., near Lincoln. Every modern faish. Sc. 703.—Beautiful white stone front dwelling and lot on Monroo-st., mear Lincoln. Every modern finish.

POR SALE-LOTS ON DEARBORN-AV. AND North State-st., between North-av. and Schiller-st. Lots on Huron and Superior-sts., between State and Cass-sts. Apply to owner. 323 Chicago-av.

POR SALE-I AM OFFERING SOME BARGAINN in real setate, which parties seeking investments would do well to examine, particularly such as like to deal directly with owners. T. LYMAN. 17 Portland Block.

POR SALE-WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—3 LOTS corner Francisco; price \$2,000, part on time. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2: PEST ON MICHIGAN-AV.. NORTH
of Twenty-eighth-st., cast front, at a bargain. D.
W. POTTER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT (BRICK BUILDing) on one of the principal streets of the Southwest Side, with or withour a first-class bakery; to be
had immediately on easy payments. G 70, Tribune.

POR SALE—\$160 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from hloago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property n market, and shown free abstract free railroad fare, 10 cents IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. POR SALK-DR RENT-CHEAP-A FINE BRICK house, with large grounds, at Lake Forest, also, some cottages to reat. Inquire of S. LIND, 157 Washington-st., Room 6.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A LARGE LOT IN LAKE VIKW, BE-tween Fullerton-av. and Diversy-st. Give loca-tion and price. Address G 26, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDES's and best in Dea Moines, ia., on long time. Reason for selling, loss of health. Address F. D. BOOTA.

FOUNDRY TO RENT—THE FOUNDRY AND MAChine-shors, at present occupied by the National
Tube Works Company, on Kinzie-st., North Filtr. The
machinery, bollers, engines, tools, &cc., will be sold at
a very low figure: has a well-established and good-paying trade. Apply at office of National Tube Works
Company, 159 and 161 Luke-st.

FOR SALE-LARGEST HORSE-SHORING ESTAB I lishment in the city. Call at or address 241 Fifth-av.

POR SALE-A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS: 15
to 25 hands annually employed; profits large, and
doing \$20,000 to \$25,000 tusiness; amount required
about \$4,000 luquire at G. C. WHIPPLE'S, 59 South
Market-st.

I UMBER YARD FOR SALE-A WELL LOCATED
yard in a very thriving city of 12,000 inhabitants,
with largest manufactories in the West; poor health of
family reason for selling. Address Drawer 1306, South
Bend, Ind.

among us." was no reason for our disavowing the law, any more than it was a reason for disavowing the faith of the Church because men might be found who were guilty of hypocrisy.

ELSEWHERE.

ADRIAN.

ADRIAN.

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ADRIAN.

ADRIAN.

Mich., May 11.—The Southern Michigan Sunday-School Teachers' Normal Institute holds until Friday next, sessions occurring day

WILL SELL ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THREE run stone fouring mill, all complete, in one of the best towns in illinois: also, an elevator, becated at one of the best grain points in the State, for less than one-half what they ore worth. For rull particulars inquire of H. C. FISHER, Room 20, 156 Washington-st. quire of H. Q. FISHER, Room 20, 156 Washington-st.

\$\frac{4}{2}\frac{5}\cdot 000\$ BANKING HOUSE, BUILT ON PURepo- for banking; Halls fire-proof vaults
and burglar-proof safes; lot 25x140; doing an elegant
loan and collecting business; carries from \$20,000 to
\$35,000 deposits the year around; not business about
\$5,000 deposits the year around; not business about
\$5,000 deposits the year around; not business about
stone and of goods. Here is an elegant chance for some
man. Only bank in town. Poor health cause of sale.
Give this attention.
\$6,000- doing a first-class business; has been a drug
stone and brick, good lot; stock of drugs in store of
\$6,000- doing a first-class business; has been a drug
store for twenty-five years; in very centre of business
in Rockford, Ill. Will sell at \$8,000 atore and stock,
Net business about \$10,000 per year. Term very easy,
A doctor of drugstst cannot find better business
opening. 7, B. BOYD, Room 7, 173 Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Every instrument warranted five year.

EVERY TERMINOR TO MUSIC,

ISI and ISO State-st.

A TTENTION-PIANOS TUNED FOR \$1.25 (IN ADvance).

Pianos mored, boxed, and shipped.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

191 and ISO State-st.

A TTENTION-PIANOS \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200.

A Largest slock in city. Every instrument warmated five years. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 183

State-st.

A TTENTION — TO RENT — NEW RORRWOOD A planoa: rent-money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 183

State-st.

A CHICKERING PIANO, LITTLE USED, AND A very fane, all modern improvements. Owner must sell. Can be seen at REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 193 State-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Something very new.

Tone as clear, sweel, and powerful as a concert grand. Repeating action of lightning quickness.

Warranted to stand in tune perfectly.

Has a new patent deek—the only convenient musicholder ever used on upright plans—LE OF MUSIC,

191 and 193 State-st.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT OR FOR REMING AND LODGING.

West Side.

423 MONROR-ST.—THE ELEGANT HOUSE
celve boarders on Monday, May 19. Those, wishing to
secure the most desirable rooms on West Side, had better call and ongage them at once.

119 FIFTH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS and board \$5 to \$6 per week. Day board \$4.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—First-class board \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plane; day board \$3.50.

CLARENCE HOUSE. CONNER STATE AND HARrison-sta., 4 blocks south of Palmer House-Board
and room per day, 31.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$2 to
\$10: also, furnished rosms rented without board.

SHELDON COURT HOTEL, 503 AND 508 WEST
Madison-st.—Board with a very desirable furnished
room.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House-Boom and board, 35 to \$7
per week. Transient \$1.50 per day.

LOST—ON DEARBORN-AV., NEAR CHRSTNUTst., a small black-and-tan terrier, ears not clipped,
blue ribbon around his neck, answering to the name of
"Zio." The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 250 Dearborn-87.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 11, COMINO
Leavit a street or Moores to 731 Monroe-st., one cluster
diamond riog. A liberal reward will be given by returning to 26. R. CHAMBERS, 731 West Mouroe-st.

HOUSE HOLD COMES.

PIANOS, OBGANS, AND FINE FURNITURE RE-finished and polished, made to look as good as new. Hardwood finishing of all descriptions done in the boo-possible manner and at the lowest possible price. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. GESEN & BUDLONG, 125 Twenty-Fred-18.

TELEGRAPHY-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be teaght telegraphy, practically siting them for employment. Apply as the BRYANT STRATTON Summers College.

WANTED-MALE HELP. this column, three times or less, 25 cents per in

WANTED-MILLWRIGHTS. APPLY TO VEIL-WANTED-THREE FIRTS-CLASS COAT MAK-LER. 420 Archer-av., near Haisted-st. K. MUL-

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-FIVE LABORERS FOR BAILBOAD 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED-ACTIVE SALESMAN FOR EVERY
State and Territory to take entire charge of
money-making business; salary or commission paid
call on or address J. B. OLLVER, President Triump
Manufacturing Company, 116 Monroe-st., Chicago, III Manufacturing Company, 116 Monroe-st., Chiese WANTED—GOND SALENMEN ON COMMIT or anlary in every State; goods sold by a LaBelie Manufacturing Company, 68 Clark-st. WANTED-A PARTY WHO CAN LOAN \$2,00 on good security and secure a good position. Address G 88. Tribune office.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do general housework in a family of three. Apply at 52 Loomie-st.
WANTED—DISH WASHER; COME PREPARED TO go to work; restaurant, 148 South Clark-st.

WANTED FIFTY SUIT HANDS TO GO TO KANwages and steady employment, for suit Leading to the dressmaking; good city, Apply with references to W. R. FMERT, at A. Monday and Tuesday.

Miscellancous WANTED-A GIRL USED TO MAKING PILLERS for egg cases. None other need call. 63 West Van Buren-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

CITUATION WANTED BY A FUR HAT PINISH Cr. in a wholesale or retail has store. Direct to H Room 67 Ashiand Block. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS Cook, washer, and fromer, the other to take care of children, or would do light second work. Call for or address by postal E and K, 69 North Market-st.

Enaployment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities should apply to Mrs. S. LaPRISK, 384 West Madison st. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-545 WASHINGTON, 395 WARREN-AV., 110 Oakley, and 450 Monroe-st., stone-frosts, with diffus-room and kitchen on parlor floor seafxtures, furnace, laundry, etc., \$55 to \$50 per menth. II. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT-33 WALNUT-57., NEAR ASHLAND-tay, 2-story and basemacy marble-front, 10 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, statisfary wash-basins in chambers, etc., the best house, on the West Side for the money; \$35. GEO. G. yEWBURY, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-HOOMS. TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE ISSE South Describers, Apply at HOLDEN'S shoelers, corner steel and Thirty-Brist-si. TO REST-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO BEST-THE BRICK STORE, WITH DWELLING up-size, on the corner of Harrison and Sholto-state and Sholto-state chance for good grover. Inquire at 120 Bins Island-av. Uffor

TO RENT-OFFICES-SEVERAL VERT FINE OFfice rooms at moderate rates. Apply to CHARLES
GOODMAN. Room 48, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT-TWO DESIRABLE OFFICES IN HAWley Suilding, with Hale's water elevator. Apply
to HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-LAW OFFICE, OR BESK ROOM, WITH Use of vault; choice location. Apply at 52 Major Block.

TO RENT-LARGE UPPER ROOMS AND BASE-or. Apply to PITKIN & CHUVER, rear 119 Clark st.

PINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bouds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Hasdoph-8t., near Clark, Rooms 4 and 8. Rejabilabed its., A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND Room 4.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, Practice of the control of the contro COLORADO—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS KOW offered for investing in a valuable mining property. Call on E. S. HUNT. Secretary of the Chicago Enterprise Gold & Silver Mining Company, 110 Dearbernst, or send for prospectus.

CASR PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

CMOREY TO LORD OF THE GOLD AND SILVER.

CMOREY TO LORD OR THE GOLD AND SILVER.

Office (licensed), the Kast Madison-st. Established Leas.

I HAVE A NUMBER OF TERE CRNT SCHOOL bonds for sale. LEVI SPRAGUE, TI Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MERANDESS OF COMPANY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MERANDESS OF COMPANY. 160 West Monroe-st.

PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.
TO LOAN—\$5,000 AND \$7,000 ON INSIDE IMproved property, five years, at low rates. Address
A63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN—\$500 ON CITY IMPROVED
property worth \$2,000 cash. Brokers need not
apply. CLARKE, Room 4, 70 Lasaile-st.

PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF
\$1,000 and upwards, to suit, on real estate. W. N.
WILLINER, 128 Lasaile-st., Room 1.

HORSES AND CARBIAGES.

FOR SALE — A THOROUGHBRED RENTUCKY
mare, good stepper, best style the city afford, at
SAWYRITS Stables, Third-av., near Jackson-sa.

FOR SALE — Light To CHENTNUT HONSE, PERFECT—
ly sound, quiet, well broken to harness; can trot
to 2:40. Call at Government stables, 41 and 42 Fourteenth-st.

in 2440. Call at Government stables, 41 and 43 Pour-teenth-st.

FOR SALK—ONE TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS, all in good order. 1246 Michigan-av.

DENNOYER & CO.

200 TO 300 WABASH-AV.,
manufacturers of fine carriages, now have on exhibition a choice selection of desirable carriages, specially appropriate for the season, finished with imported cloths and morecost, durable painting in all the fashonable colors; these are of the best quality, and price reduced to correspond with the times. For our side-spring business wagons, which are the acknowledged standard for general excellence, we find an increasing demand raising sidely from merit.

The stable of the season of the stable of the physicians of the control of the season of the

MISCELLANEOUS

AN INTERVIEW WITH PERSIDENT PACKARD,
A of the Frazer Lubricator Co., manufacturers of
the celebrated Frazer exise grees, mittied. "Eric canal folis and American Export," in received and
will be published at an early date.

DEDBUGS, RUACHRS, MOTHS, ETC., EXTERMINated by contract (warranted I year). Exterminators
for sale. A OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., cor. Washington.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
count-room, 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chaile mortgage
acknowledged.

POUNDRY JUST OPENED—ORDERS SOLICITED
and satisfaction guaranteed. Shoenberger frafoundry, 65 and 65 Michigan-st.

OLD PAFRES IN PACKAGES OF 100 FOR SALE
at Tribune office.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE TICKET CHEAP
for cash; transfers paid. Address G62, Tribune
office.

\$\Psi\$ OOO LEASE OF VERY VALUABLE

S5.000 LEASE OF VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE. Sinsii capital and very large profits. Address Bolf, Camden, N. J.

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND The East Van Buren-et.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture sam merchandiss. Advances.

COOD DRY, SAPE STORAGE, BY RESPONSITY big parties, at low rates, at and and est State-et. Examine before going elsewhere.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISS, Duggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 b. c. per samum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 180 W. Moures

PARTMER WANTED—ONE WHO CAR CONTROL 50,000 cash, to take two-thirds interest in a westablished job printing office located in a Western e of over 140,000 population. The material, present, typical in good order: satisfact to book, general is and illuminated show work, of which the office is and illuminated show work, of which the office is and illuminated show work, of which the office nor controls a patronage amounting the over 250, 500, Escallished in 1895. Address C it, 179 Fifth-sw. Chicago, PAITNER WANTED-RITHER ACTIVE Of silent, in old-established general commission humans (mostly purchasing) on bouth Water-st. Capital required 22,000 to \$2,000. Only those having the means and meaning business please answer with assess Andress J 41, Tribune office.

POR SALE-1 PUTNAM LATHE, 14-INCH SWING P 6-foot bed; 1 brass finisher's lathe, 1 power dell press, 1 cmerry wheel machine, 1 15-inch and 2 5-inc Horton-check, and a los of tools: 25 pulleys, 640 res of betting, 1 pair of Pairbank scales, 1 fer-press and 1 onice dest. The above vill be sold chess. 3. F MARSH 6 CO., 23 and 226 Washington-th.

FOR SALE-SODA PUUNTAIN, TUFFTS RIGHT
FOR SALE-SODA FURNIAN AND FOR SALE-SOLE TO SALE-SOLE

The Tribune.

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Orders for the delivery of Tax Tannunc at Evanston,
Englewood, and flyde Park left in the counting-room
will receive prompt attantion.

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MENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1919 P street. AMUSEMENTS

McVicker's Theatre aftion street, between Dearborn and State

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Mouroe, the Colville Burlesque Company. "

Burlesque Pinafore."

Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and LaSalle. Ex Eate Claxton. "The Double Marriage. Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Thorne & Christie's Pantomime Troupe

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1879.

The President's second veto at the extra session will be sent to Congress this afternoon.
It is expected to be shorter than the first message, but long enough to recite clearly the President's reasons for teclining to assist a the enactment of such a hy.

The Military Interference bil might mo ppropriately be called "A bill for an act to paralyze the arm of the President of the United States." It is a requirement of the Constitution that every bill shall indicate its scope and purpose by its title, but the last bill agreed upon by the Democratic caucal is evidently what is known in legislative parlance as "a dead head,"

States Supreme Court nullifying the agreement by which the "second batch" expecte to receive full immunity from prose for unpaid taxes and assessments, the proties concerned in this decision have be stirring themselves with a view to ob taining Executive clemency. Dr. Ruse i now in Washington on that errand, bearing with him a petition said to be numerously signed by citizens of Chicago.

The way the printing presses at Washington are now grinding out evidences of value ought to delight the heart of Congressman De La Marra, whose idea is that all that is necessary to produce a billion or so of money is to spin it off the presses. But the printing now going on at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day of twen four hours is not of the lunatic rag-mone persussion. It is the refunding certificate that are being turned out as fast as possible and which cannot now be supplied as fast as they are wanted.

"A Religion of Humanity" is the subject of Prof. Swino's sermon which appears in our usual Monday morning collection of the chief pulpit discourses of the preceding day —a sermon in which is set forth with clearness and force the truth that the religio taught by CHRIST was one embodying the most perfect charity and philanthropy, and was the religion as well of humanity as of im mortality. The Rev. Dr. THOMAS, at Centenary Church, took a survey of the outlook as it appears in the entire universe, and was ensouraged at the prospect of dawning peace plenty, and piety. Two sermons are given that take quite different views of the ques tion of Sabbath observance, respectively be ing as to the need of improvement in his regard, but differing as to the practica bility of accomplishing by legal enactment

It is always rather a grim subject for joke where the life of an individual is con cerned, otherwise a little harmless levity might be indulged in when reference is made to the accident that occurred on a Cana-dian railway near Toronto on Saturday. A ced switch, as usual, sent an engine misplaced switch, as usual, sent an engine erashing into a passenger car that was stand-ing on the side-track; but in this instance it was not an emigrant-car, nor a party of Sunday-school excursionists returning from a picnic. It was the Directors' car for once, and it was filled with railroad officials and other prominent citizens of the realm, and the account says that some of them are not likely to recover. It was once suggested that the practice would tend to reduce the number of railroad against to strap a Director fast to the cow-catcher of every train; and we might add in a whisper that, if every misplaced switch crushed up a Direct-ors' car filled with railroad and other digni-taries, that kind of switches would become so unpopular as to rapidly pass out of use.

In view of the certainty, now accepted almost without dissent, that the President will veto the cancus bill, the question, What next? is uppermost in the minds of the Democrats. It is not probable that any line of policy has thus far been generally mooted among them, much less agreed upon, since it is only within the past two or three days that a vete has been looked for with any degree of positiveness; but from the expres-sions heard it is evident that the Democratiq nd is preparing itself for somethin sperate or something puerile, with admitted that the Legalative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill will be passed, with the clause omitted and put into a separate hill providing for the repeal of the Jurors'-Test-Oath law, and containing a clause prohibiting under penalty the payment of Election Supervisors and Deputy Marshals out of the National Treasury. There would be no great calamity in either of these contin-

pervisors could be provided for out of the Republican campaign fund. So that the fate of the Army bill is the chief uncertainty. There are among the Democrats those who would be only too delighted to wreak their spite upon the army by refusing to vote money for its maintenance; there are others who blindly imagine that such a course would be one that the country would be certain to hail with approval. Between those who would cripple the army through hate, and those who would withhold the aphere is likely to be a strong following for the proposition to adjourn without providing for the pay and subsistence of the army, and it only remains to be seen whether the caucus can command the allegiance of all its mem bers to a programme of this kind.

The old Rebel yell was heard again in the Senate of the United States on Saturday, when Senator BEN HILL, of Georgia, in four hours' speech, defended the course the South in the attempt to secede from the Union and break up the Government. From reading Huz's address, it appears that the North drove the South into the Rebellion against their will, and that the only true Union men in the country who were loyal to the old flag were those who fought against it from Bull kun to Appomattox. HILL's extreme statements and extravagant utterances were much more relished by the Repub licans who heard them than by the Democrati the latter regarding the speech as well calcu lated to place their party in an unpleasant attitude before the country, and to inspire ostility and opposition to it in the North-rn States. In this view of the case they are ndoubtedly right, and the labored effort of the Senator from Georgia will prove to be one of those regular periodical Democratic blunders for which that party has become justly famous, and upon which the Republic ans have got into the habit of relying During the exciting debate that followed some of Hull's allusions to the events that preceded the Rebellion seemed to refresh the nemory of Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, who departed from his customary reticence and indulged in some reminiscences of 1861, and the complicity of the Democratic party with the aiders and abettors of treason that made a refreshing episode in the chronic dull ness of the Congressional debate. He told more truth in thirty minutes than his Confederate opponent did in four hours; but it cannot be claimed that it was as palatable to the Southern Brigadiers and their doughfac allies as was HILL's elaborate effort to palli ate and glorify the Lost Cause.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS BILL Though the Democratic cancus bill, falsely esignated as the Military Interference bill was especially prepared to evade the objections urged by the President when he vetoes the Army bill, and notwithstanding the per-sistent assertions of the Democrats that the President has intended all along to approve this bill, it is now very certain that it will meet with the Executive veto, as it has been certain from the beginning that such ought to be its fate. It is possible that, when the President was told that the Democrats were going to prepare a separate measure designed imply to prevent military interference at the polls (against which the President had taken a most decided stand in his veto message), he replied that he would sign such bill. It is possible that the title and prean ble of the measure submitted by the Den cratic caucus misled him at first into the belief that such a measure had been prepared. But more deliberate examination of the bill itself was sure to reveal a more

stated that the President regards the lates

sancus bill as much more obnoxious to the

Constitution and the spirit of the Govern

ment than were the political sections of th Army Appropriation bill which demanded Stripped of its misleading title and mean ingless preamble, the caucus bill which has passed both Houses and now awaits the action of the President is simply a prohibition of the use of the United States troops or any other armed body (on any day when any election may be held) for the purpose of en forcing any of the laws of the United States except in two stated cases, viz.: when it may be necessary to repel armed invasion, or to protect any State under an appeal from the Legislature or Executive thereof. While the exclusion of the use of an armed force by the United States authorities on election-days extends, under the wording of the act, to all conditions and laws of the United States Government on the days stipulated, the act itself is especially designed to pre-vent the execution of the Election laws that may remain on the United States statutebooks, since it is only on the very days to which the caucus act applies that there is ever any need or occasion for enforc-ing the Election law. In order to make sure that the law for the protection of the ballot-boxes at Congressional elections shall not be enforced in case of resistance, the Demo-crats have prepared a bill which provides in effect that no other national law shall be carried out on certain days of the year in case there be such resistance as the civil officers of the United States cannot overcome. There has never been so bold an assertion of State rights in Congress as is contained in the passage of this measure, and only once outside of Congress, and that was when the Southern States passed ordinances of secession. It is a most curious perversi of the principles of government when the law-making power of a Government undertakes to prevent the Executive from carry-ing out and enforcing laws which are still permitted to remain on the statute-books. This is not nullification as we have heretofore understood it, viz.: an effort on the part of some State or community to defy

the laws of the nation, but is actually pul-lification by Congress itself.

Our Washington dispatches outline some of the reasons which the President will give for vetoing the caucus bill, and the points are well made. The bill is held to be unconstitutional, first, because it prevents the operation of Sec. 4, Art. I., of the Constitution. This is the section which authorizes Congress to regulate the Congressional elec-tions. Congress has done this in certain laws that have never been repealed, and the present caucus act forbids the President and the civil authorities from enforcing these laws whenever it becomes necessary to call upon an armed force to do so. Such a law is further unconstitutional because it palpably cripples the power of the Executive to enforce existing laws, while the Constitution expressly stipulates (Art. II., Sec. 3) that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully argunted." The cancers set would also

n-day than at any other time. Other objections are cited in detail, all of which turn, however, on the palpable encroachment upon the Executive authority and duty, as defined by the Constitution, which this caucus act

The title which the Democrats gav their bill, the preamble with which they introduced it, and the manner in which they have treated it in Congressional debate and outside discussion, have all indicated a design o construe the refusal of the Republic in Congress and the President to accept this lican party favors military interference the polls, and actually contemplates a resort to such interference. The speech of Mr. EDMUNDS in the Senate, and probably the veto message of the President, will remove every such impression. There has not bee single act nor a single expression und the present Administration that warrant the slightest apprehension of military inter ference with elections; on the contrary, every act and every expression have condemnatory of such interference. While he record of President HAYES and the pos tion of the Republican party are so clear on this point, it does not call for such contra dictory confirmation as would be furnished by the approval of an act forbidding the enorcement of the laws, simply to show the country that the party in control of the Government is opposed to military interference with elections. This would be a reductio ad absurdum, if, indeed, the real design of the Democrats were not so dangerous.

PRESIDENT-MAKING IN OHIO. It seems to a person favorably located at a convenient distance from that desirable piecof real estate bounded on the north by Lak. rie and on the south by the Ohio River and printed in yellow color and called "The State of Ohio" on all the naps, that if the people therein located, Re blicans and Democrats alike, would make their nominations for Governor without any reference to the Presidential election in 1880 it would be one of the most commendable and judicious resolutions that they ever adopted. For some good and sufficient reason, probably because RUTHERFORD B HAYES was once or twice Gov-ornor of that State, and is now President of the United States,it is generally assumed by the Buckeyes tha some citizen of that great State has a sort of pre-emption on the White House for the next four years, and that the next Governor of Ohio, no matter to which party he be longs, is in the direct line of succession and cannot be kept out of the Executive Mansion at Washington except by a special interpos tion of Divine Providence. If SHERMAN, O GARFIELD, OF TAFT, OF FOSTER (We humbly beg pardon if we have carelessly omitted the name of any favorite son) is nominated for Governor on the Republican side, it is unan mously agreed on all hands that his chance becoming the Chief Executive of the United States are exceedingly brilliant and he "booms like a rocket agains the midnight sky." So, on the other side, if Senator Thurman, or Ton EWING, or BILL ALLEN, or even Gov. BISHOI "Gentleman" GEORGE PENDLETON, is call ed to become the standard-bearer, it is conceded all over Ohio that if such person could be elected Governor the door of th White House would at once swing upon its willing hinges, and the way from C to Washington would be strewn with flowers and the Goddess of Liberty on the dome of the Capitol would east a longing look towards Ohio and sing, "Behold! the con-

In this way the people of that State have come to regard President-making as one of their principal industries, and it looks sometimes as if there was danger of their neglec ing other less exciting, but more remunerative, pursuits, and devoting themselves en tirely to the cultivation of this one favorite product. Their soil and climate seem to h ropitious, and their facilities and nature nrces are indeed almost unexampled fo successfully carrying on the business in which they are engaged; but at the same time they will do well to remember that the demand for that line of goods is limited, the supply always good, and the market easily glutted. It is a precarious business too,—President making is,—because candi dates must usually be run off the same ser son they are manufactured, like green cheese otherwise they become wormy, and moldy and unfit for use. The article made in Ohi has been generally quoted from fair to mid-dling when offered in the market by sample, but the lot taken together would hardly rank as prime or A No. 1. We suspect, also, that our Ohio friends on both sides of the political fence have not sufficiently estimated the probability of their trade in Presidential candidates being entirely ruined by intelligent and successful competition. Rivalry in every department of trade is one of the marked and pleasing characteristics of the present age, and it is not to be expected nor desired that a pursuit so fascinating and prospectively attractive as this should be allowed to become a monopoly among any one people. And, as there is no prohibitory tariff that protects the people of Ohio to the exclusion of others, they must expect competition from all quarters, and if they take any more first prizes it will not be by reason of any favoritism shown by the Awarding Committee, but wholly on account of the excellence and su-

periority of their wares. Therefore, THE TRIBUNE'S advice, gratuitously bestowed upon the Ohio politicians is, diversify your labor, and do not invest too much capital in the production of one commodity. Any one crop is likely to fail occasionally through the prevalence of inseets, unfavorable weather, or other un-propitious circumstances, and often when the yield is fair and the harvest unusually good the demand is limited to home consumption, and the prices are unre-munerative. In such cases it is well—and this brings us back to our first statement for people like the Ohio politicians to hedge a little, and thus be prepared for an emer-gency. If they could by much straining stretch their imaginations to the office of re-garding themselves as an integral part of the nation, say one State out of thirty-eight. leaving out of sight the Territories, they might be induced to modestly consider the claims of other people to favorable consideration. At least it will be profitable for them to get rid of the prevalent assumption that every child born in Ohio is to be Presilent of the United States by the irrevocable aw of forcordination, and govern them-

lose New York, DAVID DAVIS, being the only man who can carry Illinois, will be lengths ahead of all the other candidates." If this Herald nincompoop has never found any one to "deny that Mr. DAVIS can carry the State of Illinois," it is simply because he has not talked with any intelligent man of Illinois, of either party. DAVID DAVIS has no following whatever in this State, either political or personal. We do not know of a single Democratic paper in the State which favors his nomination by the Democratic National Convention. We do not know a single De ocratic politic in in the whole State who favors him, but we do know that all the promine men of the party are vehemetly against him. If a Democratic Convention were to be held in the State to-day to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention, DAVID DAVIS could not, to save his life, secure a single delegate. As to the Republicans Illinois, David Davis is the very man they are looking for. They are aching to get change at their "colossal Independent, whose action in the Sanate gave a seat to 'Hamburg" Burner in that august body on his bogus credentials. David Davis would be beaten in Illinois by "GRANT or anybody else" by 50,000 majority.

THE LESSON OF THE PREEMAN CRIME. The horrible crime of the crazy wretch at Pocasset, Mass., has sent a thrill of horror all over the country, and a widespread feel ing of indignation has been aroused against the defenders and apologists of his brutality in his own sect. Religious fanaticism, however, is not confined to Mr. FREEMAN, or the leaders of the Adventists who are defending him. A case just as wild and extravagant though it did not lead to any catastrophe ecently occurred in Manchester, England A street preacher surrounded by a great crowd was ordered by the police to move on. He at once became boisterous and refused to ge, and the crowd, who were in sympathy, manifested a disposition to resist the police Thereupon a sufficient force was summoned the street was cleared, and the obstreperou preacher was arrested and went to jail, shouting he was going to Heaven and his captors were going to Hell. The contents of a handbill circulated among the crowd, who called themselves the "Salvation Army," will show the ridiculous and ex travagant scheme of the crazy speaker. It

Grosvenor street, Chorlton-on-Mediock. Meetings will be held four times on the Sunday, and o week nights at Se'clock. Capt. Boots, with his hallesujah Eddle; Happy Jos, from Sheffield Shaker Bills, from Blackburn; Salt Tan, who awallowed three homes; a band of hallelujal lasses; the champion pigeon-flyer and the cham-pion wrestier of Over Darwen; accompanied by the hallelujah brass-band, who will pray and speak for God. Admission and salvation free."

It was testified on the trial of the preache that the meetings at the Salvation Temple were attended by immense and noisy crowds whose services were of such an extraor description as to disturb the peace and alarm the residents of the neighborhood for their safety. It is evident, from the excitable and fanatical temper of the crowd, that it only needed the signal from some one crazier than the rest to have ended this demonstration by nurder perhaps even more fearful than the mmitted by FREEMAN

The general cause of Frankan's awful act of course, was the excitement engendered by community. He is represented to have been naturally a man of morbid ten dencies, and these were so powerfully wrought upon by the fanaticism of the revival itself that his mind was soon off its balance and his disordered fancies perament. Having lost his judgment and power of reasoning, and a victim to visions and hallucinations which to him were real. he soon became filled with the idea that he was the recipient of special revelations from the manner of the Adventists, who rely upon single texts for the proofs of their doc he seemed to turn to but one, and that wa the message of God to Abbaham to offer up his son as a sacrifice. In his morbid and diseased mental condition it is little wonder that he soon fancied Gop had brought him a

message of similar purport. That fancy grew into full belief, and he committed the corrible act which makes humanity shudder. The most that can be done with such fanatics is to lock them up in some secure place, where they may continue their visions without danger to others; and in some more excitable communities than Pocasset it might have happened that the people would have taken some of FREEMAN'S defenders and apologists and driven them out of town, and notified them they would be hanged upon the nearest tree if they ever returned. There is, however, a terrible warning in this estastrophe which has a wide range of application. It should teach people the lesson that there are possibilities even in religion that long study of things which can never be found out may unsettle the mind, and that a morbid dwelling upon the dark things of the world may lead to frenzy. No form of religion is healthy or conducive to good that contemplates only the wickedness and gloom of life, and continually appals its advocates with threats of hell-fire and visions of eternal sufferings, or which terrifies them with the possibility that they are beyond the pale of salvation. Such a crime as that committed by Freeman makes a strong appeal to all religionists to contemplate the bright and beautiful things of the world and the good deeds of humanity; to make their services cheerful and kindly; to recognize the strong attractions of the world, and meet it half way; and to consider that frigid virtues and stern asceticism almost always encourage superstition, which is the first step towards a dangerous fanaticism. Let the sunlight into religion, and there will be fewer back-

stiders and hypocrites, and certainly no more FREEMANS. Mr. S. T. MERRILL, a prominent business man of Beloit, who is well known in this city, was a member of the excursion party that went from Chicago to Mexico last win ter for the purpose of investigating the present condition and future prospects of trade between the two countries. In a recent conversation with that gentleman we gathered some of the fruits of his observaion, which are of value because they are not the ideas of a theorist, but come from an the ideas of a theorist, but come from an eminently practical and experienced business man. Mr. MERRILL is of the opinion that one of the chief difficulties in the way of trade between the two countries is the weakness of the Mexican Government. The Constitution of that country, which is modeled after our own, is liberal and just enough to secure the conditions of preservative in all branches of

place obstacles in the way of the ment of general and wholesome laws. These petty local sovereignties impose heavy burdens on the trade and commerce of the country, although in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the system of espionage has become so popular that its eradication now has become almost an impossibility. Mr. MERBILL says that this is well illustrated by the tribute which importers are obliged to pay at Vera Cruz, the principal port of entry, for commissions, lighterage, drayage, and other charges incident to the ransfer of goods from vessels to the cars or varehouses, which is an expense that often exceeds the cost of transportation of goods from any of the principal cities of the United states. This system is so obviously at war with the commercial prosperity of the whole country that various attempts have been seof the Central Government of Mexico and by ssociation of merchants and business men who have felt the necessity of reform; but thus far all their efforts have been defeated. The people of Vera Cruz mainly depend on evying tribute on goods in transit, and neither the Governor of the State nor city officers could be elected unless they were pledged not to interfere with this wellolished method of getting a livelihood. Intil this is cured by the voluntary action of the citizens of Vera Cruz,—the Central Govrnment seems impotent to prohibit it,-o antil great trunk lines of railroad penetrat the heart of Mexico, this system of charges must interfere with all foreign trade to an extent easily comprehended by every in-

The second great obstacle in the way of extending our trade with that country is the Mexican tariff, which is so high that mounts to a practical prohibition in some stances, and in others reduces the profit on goods to a point that utterly destroys all inducement to traffic. This high tariff is also a great incentive to smuggling, which is often extensively carried on with the knowledge and connivance of the officials. Another great impediment in the way of trade is the lack of proper facilities for conveying good from the seaport towns into the interior, and the high prices for carrying them. Fo first-class freight from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, 262 miles, the charge is \$76 per ton. It is easy to see that, when the first cost of the articles, commissions, exchange, interest, and profit are added to these excr. bitant rates of transportation, the price most articles is placed quite beyond the reach of the ordinary purchaser. The Hon John W. Foster, the American Minister to Mexico, in his report published last winte in THE TRIBUNE, quotes items duties freights, commissions, exchange, and so forth-from the books of importers to show the cost of goods taken from New York and laid lown in the City of Mexico. He adds this

list of six articles in common use : Hams at 11c, per lb. in New York cost 31c, per lb. in Mexico.
Nails at 2½c. per lb. in New York cost 14c, per lb. in Mexico.
Flour at \$6 per brl. in New York costs \$22,03 per brl. in Mexico. brl. in Mexico. Crackers at \$5.50 per brl. in New York cost \$26.66 per brl. in Mexico. Sait at \$2 per brl. in New York costs \$20,40 per brl. in Mexico.
Furniture at \$121, 15 in New York costs \$249,10 in Mexico.

Mr. MERRILL says that the excursionist had frequent interviews with Presider DIAZ and members of his Cabinet, at which questions of public policy were freely discussed, especially the modification of the Tariff laws, and the project of a great international railway connecting the two Repub-lics. They seemed to feel a sincere desire closer commercial relations with the United States, but were not insensible to the that desirable consummation. Mr. MERRILL himself is not at all enthusiastic over the prospect of making sudden fortunes in the Mexican trade. He is too practical a man for that, and knows that there is too much involved in the enterprise to be wrought out at once. The Mexicans are not a progressive race; they are far behind most other nations in the arts and sciences, and in al else that distinguishes a civilized and enlightened people.

Manifestly, Secretary Evants was right when he declared on Saturday that the Southern people, especially their representa-tives in Congress, do not understand Mr. HAYES. Because he yielded so much to them at the commencement of his Administration and deferred so much and so often to their wishes,—making one of their conspicuous citizens a member of his Cabinet,—they be gan to believe he was all conciliation, al lamb and no lion; but they are just begin-ning to find out their mistake. The policy that Mr. HAYES adopted towards the South when he entered upon the duties of his office was eminently conservative, kind to incur the disapproval of many of the best and ablest men in the Republican party. He determined that the people ly in rebellion should have a fair chance to reconstruct themselves, they had any desire to do so, and again resume their position in the Union as loyal, peaceable, and patriotic citizens. But all these opportunities have been alighted; the President's kindness and forbearance have been disregarded and his conidence betrayed, and to-day he finds their representatives in Congress arrayed against him in solid phalanx, and steadily endeavor ing to engroach upon and ourtail his consti-tutional prerogatives. But they are waking up the wrong passenger, and their old rot-ten Confederate boat has struck a snag sooner than they expected. They have presumed too much upon the President's good nature, and gone too far in concocting and pushing aggressive and revolutionary measures. They have betrayed his friendship for present hostile attitude towards them. They are manifestly pursuing the right course now to test the wisdom, pluck, tenacity of pur-pose, and patriotic motives of Mr. Haves, and it appears to casual observers at this distance from the conflict that their knowledge of him will be considerably increased befo

the session closes. decorum and dignity of the Supreme Court was disturbed the other day on the aunouncement of the decision in the Pacific Railroad cases. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Court in favor of the constitutionality of the Thurman bill. The announcement by the Chief Justice that the act was constitutional, and applied both to the Central and Union Pacific Roads, immediately brought Associate-Justice Field to his feet, who declared in an excited manner that he dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court; that the decision was the mast extraordinary, and if the decision right." The chief interest involved in the case is, that it compels these two Companies to pay into the Treasury about \$4,000,000 per annum on account of the bonds of the United States ned them, and to provide a sinking fund for the final extinguishing of the debt.

The Board of Health in New Orleans is trying to enforce quarantine regulations in order to prevent the spread of yellow fever, and in this effort meets with very decided opposition from many of the merchants and importers, who are backed by the *Times* of that city. The quarrel bout it is hitter in the extreme, and the whole town is by the ears. The Times gives this ad-

The importers and merchants should wait no longer, expecting sense or reason to control the Board of Heaith in modifying its embargo on the trade of the port of New Orleans. We advise that they go at once into court with their grievances and test the matter whether they are forever hereafter to be at their expense.

Concerning the practical operation of the quaranting ambargo.

usrantine embargo as at present estab

quarantine embargo as at present established, the Times says:

The steamship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, is due here within the next forty-eight hours. One of our merchants has 2,000 bags of coffee on board. He finds that he is compelled to reship from quarantine station his 2,000 bags of coffee to New York and sgain reship from New York and sgain reship from New York to this port, in order to get his coffee. Hereafter his coffee is ordered to be shipped direct to New York from Vera Cruz, and thence a past of it to St. Louis, and the balance by the Cromwell Line back to New Orleans. Freight from Vera Cruz to New York Ic., from New York to New Orleans & C. But the germs must be kept out!

Old ZACH CHANDLER loaded his gun again on Saturday for bear. No matter how heavy the charge is, the stalwart Michigander's musket never kicks; it does execution at the muzzle, and not at the butt. Ask BRN HILL if it doesn't.

It is not so very strange, after all, that MARK GRAY should be mistaken about his parentage. There is an old adage which says that "It is a wise child who knows its father," and GRAY is no smarter than other people.

Vermont is a small State, but Senator ED MUNDs makes some of the biggest speeches of apy man in the United States Senate.

MARK GRAY's insanity is not emotional. It of the kind that will last,

SUNDAY REVERIES. Cupid's shafts at present seem to have

The other day a woman on West Monroe street said of another woman on West Monroe street that her house was like a hog-pen, and that the carpets were increased a foot deep with the dust of ages, and so on. Her meek neighbor did not fiare up at this keen criticism, but gently replied that now that Mrs. X. had pointed out her duty she would endeavor to faifill it. Accordingly, on the following Monday, just as Mrs. X. had hung out her washing on the outer clotheslines, the wind at the time blowing a three-quarter breeze from the west, the meek woman sent two burly negroes armed with huge clubs into he yard to beat her 186 yards of carpet. Mrs. X: whack a well developed sirocco swooped down upon the back premises and made the milk-white clothes look as if they had been thickly peppered; at the second whack they turned of a muddy yellow; at the third the bired girl, blinded for life, brake loose and tere towards the house, knocking down several props and cutting her mouth back to her ears in a vain attempt to swallow a tightly-stretched line The chickens went to roost thinking it was night and before Mrs. X. could shut the windows he and perfore Mrs. A. could shall the window he house was filled with grit and fluff. And when after four hours of frenzied labor, the exhauste-negroes fell panting to the ground, the meel neighbor came out on her back stoop and solilo

quized very audibly that she guessed her carpet

Chicago undoubtedly possesses the Future Great Clergyman. He is a young man of mediocre gifts intellectually, but with a large and expressive mouth, so that when he laughs heartily it is as it the ild of a Saratoga trunk had been lavishly flori round the platform, walk on his hands white play-ing a tune with two cymbals buckled round his ankies, and perform a variety of similar feats of eloquence. He thinks of making his entree of cloquence. He thinks of making his entree with the prefatory benediction, "Here we are again!" or perhaps of rigging up a flying-trapeze so that he can do the echelle perifeuse, and make a frightful bound from the gallery above the door clean along the church to the pulpit. He will accompany the singing with his cymbals, while walking on his hands; perform the prayers in passe plastiques; rend the jessons in a hand-mirror laid on the floor, lying prostrate on the pit of his stemach, and holding the Sible over the back of his head with his heels, and, to use his own expressive phrase, "everlastingly let himself loose" in the sermon. One of his discourses on St. Paul at Ephesus, in which he tackles his weight in wild-cats in an iron cage on the platform, is declared to be a masterpiece of pulpit-evatory. He will, of course, remove to Broatlyn, where he expects to "make Talmage sick in a week," again to use his 'make Talmage sick in a week, "again to use his own chaste and expressive language. He has already sent the pastor of the Tahernacle a challenge to spar him with lampblacked gloves for the championship and the gate-money.

A man on Centre avenue undertook the A man on Centre avenue undertook the other day to give his wife a healthy scare, so as to make her more obedient and agreeable in future; so he put up a quarrel with her, and, bounding unstairs, dipped his razor in some brickdust and water which he had prepared for the decasion, spilled some more of that awe-inspiring composition over the floor, and dung himself down with a crash, grasping the brickdust-and-water-stained razor in his hand. He waited engerly to hear a frightful shrick ring through the house and to see a woman with an awful white face and great lambent seif-accusing eyes totter up the stairs, gasp "My nusband!" and go off into a set of hysterics in seven acts and ten tableaux. He was, however, downed to disappointment. His wife meandared slowly up-stairs, remarking, "You peaky fool, sou'll break your neck yet some of these days if you will insist on patiting both legs into your troussers simultaneously," and when she opened the door and saw the horrible sight she said, "Well, I didn't think he had the courage and sense of dece ney to do it. However, I look well in black, and it is a mercy I took up the bed-room carpets to-day and sent em to be cleaned." Then she called to the servant-girl, "M'ria, come here; your master has killed himself!" And when the girl came and said, "Hadn't I better run for the doctor?—I think I see his left leg wiggle a little, "the Spartan matron replied, "No; there's no use throwing good money after bad. I want you to sea that I didn't kill him, and then run down to Tus Trastunk office and tell them to send a reporter up here for a scoop on the other papers, and if you breathe a word of this to any one before the other papers have gone to press, I'll tell your young man that you buy your raven tresses." Then she went other day to give his wife a healthy scare, so as to preatie a word of this to any one observe the other papers have gone to press. I'll tell your young man that you buy your raven tresses. " Then she went down-stairs, locking the door after her, after andibly wondering whether the corpse would keep; and, after about twenty minutes of impatient waiting for her flinty heart to melt, the corpse had to give it up and go and pound on the door to be less.

A beautiful and romantic incident took place recently at a boarding-house on Warren avenue, where the attention of one of the boarders (a young man who read the weekly literary papers, wore worsted wristlets in winter, and was addicted to flute-playing, though otherwise enjoying a blameless character, and beles trusted implicitly by his employers) was attracted by the waitcess, a refined and lady-like girl of between lit summers, whose gentle aspect lent new charms to the hash she sinng, or, to speak more accurately, glided. He felt convinced that there was a romance about this fair creature, and endeavored to learn from her but story. With much reluctance she fold him that she was of gentle birth, and had been reared in the lap of luxury, but her parents died white she

him that she was one of the superb women you reed about, who lay aside shelf; lewels and waith and go masquerading in servant's clothing, so as to be loved for themselves alone. Accordingly, he made violent love to her, and last week they were married, not until after she had warned him repeatedly of the folly of a young man of his position and prospects espousing a poor, penniless orphan. They took a bridal trip to Hyde Park, where they remained over Sanday, and on their return the bride said: "Wouldn't it be nice if, instead of your having to go down to that poky old store, you could remain at home,—if I were to prove a millionaire after all?" And he said it prove a millionaire after all?" And he said it would, and went his way. And as soon as he had leparted, his bride slipped out, took her way to a departed, his bride slipped out, took her very to a bank, drew out the balance to her credit, which amounted to \$16.52, and bought herself a new hat, a pair of high-heeled boots, some hair-pina, rice-powder, gum-drope, and cologne, and went home again. [Up to three lines ago we had some intention of making the amount \$863,400, or so, but truth was mighty and finally prevailed.]

It was a bold Chicago man In are-engines did deal, And praises of the Matchless oft

It was the Corporation All of a Kansas town Three good are-engines fain would buy And pay the money down. It was the bold Chicago man

For the Kansas Mayor and Aldermen

Did with his rivals meet,

They talked, they talked-Lord, how they talked

Of pistons, cranks, and beams, Nozzles, and strokes, and safety-valves, Then up and spoke the Kansas Mayor.

"Light up your engine fires, and let Us see the old thing work."

Then hasted each inventor bold,
And the smore rolled to the skins,
And, like the price of cornered wheet, But, alas! for the Chicago man,

His engine stopped its whire; Something is broken, or bent, or burst, And that is the end of her.

Death-pale was the Chicago man, For his engine had snapped the mitre-pin Of the cross-head wobbling-shaft

But calmly rose the Chicago man, And said to his engineer:
A cross-head wobbling-shaft mitre-pin "A cross-head wobbling-sh Bring thou unto me here.

Good Mayor, and worthy Aldermen, Excuse my innocent
Deception: it was I put up
What you think an accider

*The strongest point of my machine
Is the singular facility
With which repairs can be done by
A man of common agility.

If one of the inferior machines Which you around me see Lost its cross-head wobbling-shaft mitre-pin Where would that engine be?

"But now behold the difference. In ten seconds I put in With six turns of a monkey-wrea He said, and hastily attached

Because he fied like sin, and it was indeed an accid Another matre-pin by chapce

And the engineer fired up again, And the wheels west whirring round. And everybody on the ground

Was captured in a trice,
And they bought the Chicago man's machine
At a tremendous price. Now there was there a St. Louis man

With envy who did see The Chicagoan extricate himself From his perplexity. And he vowed he would play the selfsame trick

On the first occasion when He had to show his engines to A Mayor and Alde So when the trial-day came round Unto his engine he hied him, And disarranged it, and bade the Mayor

To come and stand beside him. But he put it too much out of gear, For, while narrating its Strong points and facility for repair It bursted, and he and the Mayer, And twenty-six others standing t Were blown to little bits.

St. Louis is a pleasant place, As villages so sma' 40, But 'tis hopiess for her citizens To buck against Chicago, PERSONALS.

Ben Hill is a Hill, or rather a mountain Old man Bender was probably an Adventst of the Pocasset stripe.

The Nation, it appears, has no rights that President Hayes and family will visit triends at Newport during the summer.

The army must be reduced—at the polls—or something serious will happen to it.

Mr. "Red" Leary is a great pedestrian. He walked right out of a New York jail.

What's all this talk about troops at the poils? The great question is, Who's at the bat? Crossland and water comes another English pedestrian to make as again sick at the atom-

Mr. Cox, of Atlanta, believes it is the first instance on record where a Southern verdict was

David Davis can not be President, but be would make a magnificent back-stop for a base-Gen. Howard says that Chief Jos still a savage. Gen. Howard has never forgiven

The Ohio Base-Ball Club to the Ohio man in the White House: Please veto the Chicagos im

Remark of Mr. Cox, of Atlanta: I am sery much surprised. Why, I thought this was The eldest son of Senator Kerpan, like the

son of Gen. Sherman, is to study for the prison-hood in England. If the President's backbone doesn't give out premaurely, the Confederate Brigadien will be left on bases. In his lecture on "Skulls" Bob Ingersoll

docan't say a word about Mr. Hanisa, the best

Mr. Talmage has been acquitted. The Presbytery regarded it, doubtless, as a case of smotional insanity. est of the country.

rest of the country.

Lord Dunrayen has been lecturing with great success in Yorkshire, Rugland, on measuranting in Canada.

The weather is becoming so warm that least should be copieusly applied to keep the President's backbone from spoiling.

The English Government doubtless made Sitting Bull a British subject to disgust as with the idea of annexing Canada.

As a Presidential candidate Mr. Davis is conspicuous, not for the size of his constituency, but for the size of his stomach.

The miners at Willesbarre who ate a multicoentity are said to have suddenly acquired the airange gift of wiggling their cars.

When the Duke of Counaught was made riced his Royal mother fortade the bridgematic is wear high-heeled boots or pull-hack dreams.

The country is a bout as sangulary and a Gueta.

Scenery of ifficulties of the Work. the Righ Pool Commissioner 1 nating Aga

BAILR

Arka

The Grand C

First Train to Go T

Half-Yearly Report ern Railro

The Eveners Given Recent Cleve THE GRAN

CANON CITY, Col., M orise, skill, and perseve by side with the greates by side with age. This is the buildin Grand Canon of the A few who have an idea o and difficulties that had road through this terri have not passed throu no idea of the weird magnificence of this Clear Creek Canon, lauded spots in the mo nificance when compare of all the wonderful work. No man had the wonderful gorge the road, exce when the ice had arrest which. Bent Arkansas, which currence, the current could not form excep weather. Tourists we down into the terrible extent and dimension were hardly able to ex turned from a trip Leadville, said to you had seen many wond with his wife every be semite Valley, but he that could compare in grandeur of this work The Royal Gorge, a and most wonderful of it! An immense

does not last long even the bottom of this fear er is impressed as he the terrific strength of at some remote period sundered these massive rocks in twain.

Through the bottom
sas River roars and da
which in many place
flow of its feaming wa
waterfalls and rapids
the Grand Canon is b
Hoyal Gorge comprises the Grand Canon is be Hoyal Gorre comprise where the canon is the highest. The rafir Canon City, a small thats, which up to the the terminus of the name of the passes of the canon City of the the place a business-likextension of the rose character of Canon City business will be diversed to the canon. A neal ready been laid out Town Company, and witty miles from Lewine receptacle of the government.

The bed is solid and i being cut in the solid ing thirty-five pounds the work is done in the experienced railroad experienced railroad raised in most place the surface of the sinucatity of it very crooked. It was a surface of the grade is country and the grade is country as the points this rock had depth of eighty feet, grade, there being n for this purpose. He der, and common now on the work. When it a very large mass of drilled therein at predrill, charges of gland exploded. The to loosen the mass, powder was placed whole, often as big to loosen the mass, powder was placed whole, often as big down and fell crashin places it has been loostructions from the water might hendanger the grade rock-cutting was carculties. In most instelled the most instelled water make the let down from ropes, and with hand for the first blasts. be let down in the drawbacks and difficult was successful always successful mination and skill of and his corps of able mination and skill of and his corps of able At the upper end six miles from Cau where it is necessar river in order to roadamantine granite, narrow aiready the upon. This bridge after a novel patter the beams of the bridge let into the bluff, who apport them, while upon rods from se across the channel, solid rock on either a built altogether of it.

their jewels and wealth wryant's clothing, ap as slone. Accordingly, he and last week they were e had warned him re-ang man of his posi-g a poor, penniless or-trip to Hyda Park, Wouldn't it be nice if, go down to that poky old at home, —if I were to all?" And he said it And as soon as he had out, took her way to a to her credit, which bought herself a new boots, some hair-pins, and cologne, and went se lines ago we had some mount \$283, 400, or so, finally prevailed.]

fain would buy

eet, . and Aldermen d-Lord, how they talked! Kansas Mayor,

did irk: e fires, and let or bold. nered wheat te whire;

leago man, is laughed, ago man, ing-shaft mitre-pi

of my machine be done by machine

up again,

difference.

s St. Louis man cate himself

uld play the selfsame trick a when y came round hied him, and bade the Mayor

beside him ch out of gear, d the Mayor, e standing there nt place, SONALS.

, or rather a mountain ras probably an Adventpears, has no rights that and family will visit ring the summer. e reduced—at the polls— vill happen to it. y is a great pedestrian. alk about troops at the tion is. Who's at the batt ater comes another En-te us again sick at the stom-

eta, believes it is the first there a Southern verdict was not be President, but he

Howard has never forgiven using to be overtaken and all Club to the Ohio man ease veto the Chica

Cox, of Atlanta: I am Senator Kernan, like the is to study for the prical-

's backbone doesn't give Confederate Brigadiers will

about Mr. Hanian, the best t been acquitted. The

will merely subjugate the has been lecturing with hire, England, on mosse

coming so warm that ica plied to keep the President's erament doubtless mi abject to disgust ne with the

candidate Mr. Davis is e size of his constitutionach.

the suddenly sequired the their ears, of Connaught was marforbade the bridesmaids to or pull-back dresses. Vic. 1 as sansible 12.

The Grand Canon of the Arkansas.

RAILROADS.

First Train to Go Through-Wonderful Scenery of the Gorge.

nifficulties of the Work.-The Protracted War Over the Right of Way.

Pool Commissioner Fink Again Discriminating Against Chicago.

Half-Yearly Report of the Great Western Railroad of Canada.

The Eveners Given a Back Seat at the scent Cleveland Conference.

THE GRAND CANON.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Canon City, Col., May 8.—American enter rise, skill, and perseverance have once more is with the greatest accomplishment of the This is the building of a road through the nd Canon of the Arkansas. There are but lew who have an idea of the immense obstacles and difficulties that had to be overcome to get a road through this terrible chasm. Those who have not passed through the canon can have no idea of the weird grandeur and awful magnificence of this great work of Nature.

Clear Greek Canon, Veta Pass, and other ded spots in the mountains sink into insign landed spots in the doubtains sink into insig-nificance when compared with this, the grandest of all the wonderful freaks of Nature's handi-work. No man had ever passed through the wonderful gorge before the completion of the road, except during the winter when the ice had arrested the flow of the turbu-lent Arkansas, which, however, was a rare occould not form except in extraordinarily cold down into the terrible gorge from the top, but d: was not possible to get a clear idea in this way of the awful grandeur of the chasm and its way of the awful grandeur of the chasm and its extent and dimensions. The people on the first train that went through were spellbound and were hardly able to express their feelings of awe and wonder. Mr. C. B. Farwell, of Chicago, who was on board the train, having just returned from a trip through Calufornia via Leadville, said to your correspondent that he had seen many wonderful things, had visited with alse wife every prominent spot in the Yosemite Valley, but he had seen nothing whatever that could compare in any way with the awful

that could compare in any way with the awful igrandeur of this work of Nature.

The Royal Gorge, as the centre of the canon, is called, is, without exaggeration, the grandest and most wonderful spot in the world. Think of it! An immense mountain torn open by of it! An immense mountain torn open by some mysterious power, making a cleft that is from twenty to twenty-five feet wide in the narrowest part, while the immense rock walls rise higher and higher until an elevation of 2,200 feet is reached on both sides. Sunshine ideas not last long even on the clearest days in the bottom of this fearful gulf, and the beholder is impressed as he gazes upon the scene with the terrific strength of that awful power which, at some remote period in the world's history, sundered these massive granite and porphyry rocks in twain.

at some remote period in the world's history, sundered these massive granite and porphyry trocks in twain.

Through the bottom of the canon the Arkansas River roars and dashes over the huge rocks which is many places interfere with the free flow of its foaming waters, creating numberless waterfalls and rapids. The entire length of the Grand Canon is but eight miles, and the Royal Gorre comprises four miles in the centre where the canon is narrowest and the water the highest. The railroad enters the canon at Canon City, a small town of about 200 inhabitants, which up to the present time has been the terminus of the railroad, and from here to Leadville stage-lines were running, which gaye the place a business-like appearance. But the extension of the road must soon change the character of Canon City, and the bulk of its business will be diverted to a place on the other side of the canon. A new place called Cleora has already been laid out by the Arkansas Valley Town Company, and this place, which is but sixty miles from Leadville, will for a time be the recentacle of the goods and provisions to go to Leadville and points beyond. to Leadville and points beyond

THE ROAD OUT THROUGH THE CANON
is a narrow-gauge, three feet six inches, and the
small, narrow, and light cars are particularly well
adapted for a road of this kind that has an up
grade of fifty feet to the mile and has continan anarow, and light cars are particularly well adapted for a road of this kind that has an up grade of fifty feet to the mile, and has continually to round curves on a narrow road-bed. The bed is solid and firm, most of the grade being cut in the solid rock. Steel rails, weighing thirty-five pounds to the yard, are used, and the work is done in the best manner known to experienced railroad engineers. The line is raised in most places ten to fifteen feet above the surface of the water, and follows the sinustity of the stream, rendering it very crooked. The rock through which the grade is constructed is granite and porphyry of the hardest kind, and at some points this rock had to be blasted down to a depth of eighty feet, in order to construct the grade, there being no other material available for this purpose. Hercules powder, giant powder, and common powder were used in carrying as the work. When it was necessary to remove a very large mass of rock numerous holes were drilled therein at proper points with a steam-dril, charges of giant powder placed therein, and exploded. The result of this process was to loosen the mass, when a quantity of black powder was placed in the crevices, and the whole, often as big as a large house, came down and fell crashing into the river. In many places it has been found necessary to remove obstructions from the channel in order that the water might have more room and not endanger the grade. A large portion of the pock-cutting was carried on under serious difficulties. In most instances the workmen had to be let down from the top of the canon with ropes, and with hand-drills prepared the holes for the first blasts. Provisions and tools had to be let down in the same manner. Various drawbacks and difficulties were encountered, but always successfully overcome by the determination and skill of Chief Engineer Robinson and his orge of able assistants.

At the upper end of the Royal Gorge, about it miles from Change.

mination and skill of Chief Engineer Robinson and skil of Chief Engineer Robinson and his corps of able assistants.

At the upper end of the Royal Gorge, about it miles from Cauon City, a point is reached where it is necessary to place a bridge in the river in order to round an immense bluff of admanatine granite, where the river-bed is so narrow already that it cannot be encroached apon. This bridge will be constructed of from after a novel pattern. One end of the floor beams of the bridge will be supported by being let into the bluff, which has been blasted out to support them, while the other will be suspended upon rods from several truss arches sprung across the channel, their ends resting upon the solid rock on either side. The structure will be built altogether of fron, and, when finished, will be another monument of skillful engineering. At present a wooden bridge resting upon trestle-work is doing service until the iron bridge can be placed into position.

was commenced by the contractors, Messrs. Clark Lipe and Fox, of Chicago, in Outober, 1873, and has therefore taken them but seven mostles—ix weeks of which they could not work on account of ice and snow.—to complete the grantic undertaking. They have done their work well, for a more substantial road has never been constructed. But few accidents have occurred during the progress of the work. Four men were killed between the hasmaing of the work and the present time,—three by explosion and one by being crushed to death by a rock that came down from the side of the will upon his head while he was asleep. No other accidents of a serious nature have occurred. The hardest and most difficult work on the line to Leadville has now been done, and the road will be pushed forward to its terminal point as rapidly as possible, and the officers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad say they will have it ready on the 1st of September. The road is now in Webster Park, and will then go through. Texas Creek Canon to another park, and then along the Arkansas Kiver into California Guich at the end of which Leadville is situated.

As regards the future of Canon City, at the WORK IN THE CANON

as incomia Guich, at the end of which Leadville is situated.

As regards the future of Canon City, at the entrance of the Grand Canon, it has certainly a fine prospect before it. While it will no doubt lose the Leadville traffic it now enjoys when the road runs through to its destination, it is bound to become a pleasure rosort and watering place of no mean pretensions. It is finely situated in the Arkansas Valley, where this stream leaves the Grand Canon, and is protected from north and west winds by high mountain ranges, making the winter very mild and of short duration. It possesses better mineral springs than any other place in Colorrado. There is a never-falling hot sods spring of 110 degrees which is said to possess fine medicinal properties, and there are also several

Ight of April, 1878,

THE "GRAND CANON WAR"

was begun. Mr. W. R. Morley, of the Engineer Corps of the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad, made a midnight expedition to Canon City from La Junta, and early next morning had a force of men at work on the grade of that, road several hours before a force sent there by the Denver & Rio Grande Company arrived on the ground. Both parties had armed men in the cason, and this state of affairs continued until the Courts gave the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Company the right to proceed with the construction of their grade. The work through the cason was begun in earnest in October, 1878, as already stated. When the lease of the Denver & Rio Grande to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company was completed, Gen. Palmer, the President of the Denver & Rio Grande, abandoned the Grand Cason, and gave up the line to the other Company, but afterwards revived his claim, with the evident hope of forcing the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company to guarantee the bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande. The decision of the United States Supreme Court upset this little game, but Gen. Palmer and his friends have not yet given up the fight. They have a couple of fortifications built across the line of the road some distance from the Grand Canon, but they will so more keep the road from going through than they did at the Canon. As a last resort, Gen. Palmer is trying to get the State of Colorado to help him to buildoze the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and check them in their onward career through the mountains in Colorado. Mr. Palmer has thrown overboard the law firm of Wells, Smith & Makin, the one he has thus far employed, and has engaged the firm of Butler & Wright to do his work. He engaged this firm simply because Mr. Wright is Attorney-General of the State, so as to get him to bring suit in ouster against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe on the part of the State: that is, to compel this road to leave the State of Colorado. All through Colorado THE "GRAND CANON WAR"

Colorado. All through Colorado

GREAT INDIGNATION IS EXPERSED

against Attorney-General Wright for undertaking such a job, and he has ruined his future prospets for political preferment. As soon as Wright brought this last suit against the Company, General-Solicitor Gast, of the Atchison, Topeka & Sania Fe, went to Wright and protested against his action, and asken him to bring the suit in the Supreme Court instead of before a partisan Judge, which he declined. Mr. Wright brought the suit before Judge Bowen, a partisan of Gen. Palmer, who issued a writ of ouster. The Atchison, Topeka & Sania Fe appealed to the Supreme Court, which last Saturday granted a supersedeas. The case cannot now come up again until the fall term of the Supreme Court, and in the meantime Gen. Palmer and his allies can do no harm. In the meanwhile, the Atchison, Topeka & Sania Fe is pushing the road to Leadville as fast as possible, and will be there, as already stated, on the last of September. By that time the annual election of the Denver & Rio Granne takes place, and as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe holds a majority of the stock, it will be able to turn out Gen. Palmer and his set and bring the long fight to an end. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will probably be able to accomplish that this month. A law was passed by the last Legislature, which goes into effect in May, that at the request of a majority of the stockholders the President and Secretary must call a meeting, and this law will be tested by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and an effort made to compel Mr. Palmer, the President of the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Directors of that road, to resign. They agreed to resign when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and an effort made to compel Mr. Palmer, the President of the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Directors of the terms of the lease are that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe leased its line, but afterwards they refused to get out. The terms of the lease are that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe leased its line, but afterwards GREAT INDIGNATION IS EXPRESSED

Some men are born great and others achieve greatness. Commissioner Fink, the Eastern Commissioner for the West-Bound Pool, is one of the latter. He has achieved greatness by writing innumerable circulars, and in this re-spect bids fair to become as celebrated as the unknown writer of the Junius letters. His

latest effort bears date of May 6, and is as fol-

11 55 45

11

fine cold sods and fron springs. The beauty and grandeur of the magnificent Royal Gorge will draw hundreds of people to the piece, and make it a rival of Manitou and Colorado Springs.

The Grand Canon was the cause of an immense amount of litigation and fighting between rival railroad lines before the present road was completed and revealed its splendid scenery and beauties to the astonished gaze of human beings. The first railroad survey made through it was done on the ice in the winter of 1868-'68, under the auspices of Col. Greenwood, then Chief Engineer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The original route of that road was up the Arkansas and through the Tennessee Pass of that line changed its route and brought financial ruin upon the Company. Surveys were represented by their most prominent me bers, and attempted to run things in their of that ine changed its route and brought financial ruin upon the Company. Surveys were then made in the interest of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroad, the latter being an extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. On the 19th of April, 1878, ...

THE "GRAND CANON WAR" the recent conference of the Executive Committee of the trunk line managers at Cleveland. It appears that some months ago contracts were made with several large distillery teeders at Terre Haute, Cincinnati, Springfield, and St. Louis, on the basis of a rate equal to 30 cents from Cincinnati,—the contracts to be in force until July. The eveners and small shippers made objections to the continuance of these contracts unless the rates to all parties were made to correspond. Hence the call for the meeting of the Committee. The "eveners" were represented by their most prominent members, and attempted to run things in their own interest. They fought bitterly to have the rates fixed on the basis of 37½ cents from Cincinnati, but the majority of the Committee was against them. It was evident that there was no way of abrogating the contracts, and the shortest way out of trouble was to make the rate a general one. So, after two days' discussion, it was resolved that for the present, or rather until July, the rates be 30 cents from Cincinnati, 35 cents from Chicago, and 87½ cents from St. Louis. This does away with the "eveners" St. Louis. This does away with the "eveners' "\$15 per car drawback, and puts every cattle-shipper in the country on the same footing. Whether the "eveners" be restored to their former position time only can tell. This drawback system seems to be the tailing of the contracts under which Joe McPherson, for many years deceased, and Alexander, who were the king shippers in their time, made such large profits out of the business. It ought to have teen abolished long aro.

GREAT WESTERN. The following is a summary of the report of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the half-year ending Jan. 31, 1879, submitted at the recent annual meeting of the company:
The following are the revenue receipts of the
half-year, as compared with those of the corresponding half-year to 31st January, 1878:

Loss on working leased lines, inter-est on bonds, debenture stock, etc. 108,049 100,004 £28, 452 Balance from previous half-year.... 747 3, 197

details of which are given in subsequent para-graphs.

From the surplus of £29.199 9s the Directors recommend the declaration of a dividend on the preference stock for the entire year ended 31st January, 1870, which will absorb £25, 278 13s 10d, leaving a balance of £3, 911 15s 2d to be carried for-ward to next half-year.

The gross receipts on the main line and branches compare as follows with those of the corresponding half-year:

Total decrease

During the latter part of the half-year the rates for through freight trailic from the west have been in a very passtiled state.

Meetings of the representatives of the through trunk lines have been held from time to time with the object of devising some plan to obviate the competition which has proved so detrimental to all interests concerned, but the Directors regret that no definite arrangement has at present been come to be the companies.

To low rates, and to the diminution in the volume of traffic over this Company's line under the Scott award, the decrease of the gross receipts is mainly attributable.

The working expenses, however, have also been greatly reduced.

On the lat of January last specie payments were resumed in the United States, and consequently the loss by exchange (which has so materially affected the accounts of the Company for many years past) ceased from that date.

During the half-year £58, 300—5½ per cent matured bonds of the Company—have been paid off.

Seven per cent bonds, to the amount of £11, 700, have been exchanged for \$14,019 5 per cent perpetual debenture stock.

The total debit to capital account during the half-year amounts to the sum of £32, 702 8s 9d, as detailed in account was overdrawn to the extent of £40,003 14s 8d, but this sum, together with the necessary ontlay on account of stores, it is being temporarily met by the balance at credit of reserve funds, amounting to £160, 159 8s 7d.

It was annonneed in the last half-year's report that the reorganization of the former Detroit & Milwankes Railroad was then in progress. A pro-£79,941

reserve tunds, amounced in the last half-year's report that the reorganization of the former Detroit & Milwankse Raiiroad was then in progress. A provisional Board of Directors was elected in November last, the staff appointments were arranged, and provision was made for working the traffic. The net earnings of the road since that period have been fairly satisfactory.

Under the authority given by the shareholders on the 30th of April. 1878, a temporary advance of funds has been required to complete the sale and transfer of the road.

As soon as the difficulties inherent in transactions of this magnitude are overcome, and the road is sufficiently equipped and organized, the Directors believe that the Great Western proprietors will not regret having given their sanction to the arrangement for working this railway.

The Directors, desiring to confer with Mr. Broughton and the officials of the Company in Canada on several important matters now pending in connection with the Great Western's relations with neighboring companies, and especially with reference to the division of traffic with the Canada Southern Englishy under the Scott award (with the working of which they are not satisfied), the Vice-President, accompanied by Mr. Lindley, the accountant of the Company, proceeded to Canada in January last.

On his return, the Directors were put in posses-

January last.
On his return, the Directors were put in possession of information which will be of great value to them in arriving at the decisions which must now be taken.

The Board believe that they may rely on full confidence being placed in them by the share-holders with reference to these decisions.

SOUTHEASTERN OF CANADA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
St. Albans, Vt., May 10.—The Hon. Bradlev Barlow, President of the Southeastern Railway of Canada, has recently made another big purchase in bonds of the Southeastern Railway, amounting to \$514,000, making Barlow's recent total purchases about \$750,000. Over 500 tons

total purchases about \$750,000. Over 500 tons of steel rails have recently been purchased in England. This road runs from Newport, Vt., to West Farnbam, Quebec, there connecting with the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway, running to the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal. The Southeastern Road was unable to make a satisfactory arrangement with the Grand Tunk Railway to cross the Victoria bridge at Montreal. Other means of crossing have been devised. A company has been formed with the purpose of building a bridge from Longueiul to St. Helen's Island. From St. Helen's Island boats will be used to the Montreal depot. The river never freezes at this point. A company has been organized with \$200,000 capital, and 10 per cent is already paid. This will seriously interfere with the Victoria bridge monopoly.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE. NEW YORK, May 10.—In consequence of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court awarding to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company the prior right of location over several routes named in its charter, a over several routes named in its charter, a powerful syndicate has been formed here to complete, as soon as possible, the principa lines in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, included in the system covered by that decision. It is announced that \$3,000,000 of the \$5,000,000 proposed for this year's operations have already been subscribed, and will be expended in finishing up the line to Leadville and "Ten Mile," and in building forthwith to Santa Fe and the San Juan.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.—The special dis-

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.—The special dispatch a few days ago from Indianapolis, that Sidney Dilion had been awarded the contract for building the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, has no foundation whatever. The contract has been awarded to Messrs. Irwin & Hustis, of Crawfordsville, Ind. The line to built is from Bruin, six miles east of the Wabash River, to Indianapolis, fifty miles; and the work is to be finished by Oct. 1.

erbilt, " nothing at all. It is merely a stock

Col. H. B. Carrington, U. S. A., has sent out blanks to nearly all the railway managers in the country, asking for certain specific information to be used in the preparation of a paper to be read before the British Association of Science, showing the great results so far realized by the showing the great results a American railway system,

American railway system,

The annual Convention of Master Mechanics at Cincinnati, beginning Tuesday, promises to be a very interesting and instructive one. Papers on different subjects are to be read by H. L. Cooper, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road; Reuben Wells, of the Jefferson-ville, Madison & Indianapolis; and C. R. Peddle, of the Vandalis.

die, of the Vandalia.

The annual meetings of the Chicago, Worthington & Washington & Worthington Railway Company, the Evansville, Washington & Worthington Railway Company, and the Terre Haute & Worthington Railroad Company, were held at Terre Haute, Tuesday, May 6. D. Hitchcock is Superintendent and P. Campbell Assistant Superintendent of construction on the three lines, fifty miles of the lines in Daviess, Pike, and Gibson Counties are about ready for the ties, which are being got out along the line. If the road is finished into Evansville, and extended from Bloemfield to Indianapolis, it will complete the old "straight-line" railroad, and have a branch to Terre Haute.

The Detroit Free Press say that during the

piete the old "straignt-line" railroad, and have a branch to Terre Haute.

The Detroit Free Press say that during the "recent visit of Mr. Vanderbilt to that city ofters were made to sell him the Eel River Railroad, which is owned by Detroit capitalists. The extension of the Michigan Division of the Canada Southern from Fayette, O., to Butler, Ind. would bring it to a direct connection with the Eel River Road. It is urged that by this means a route parallel to and competing with the Wabash would be opened, having the advantage of much shorter lines. From Detroit to Fayette is eighty-four miles; the distance hetween Butler and Fayette—unbuilt—thirty-two miles, at otal of 209 miles. Now, from Detroit to Logansport via the Wabash, if extended to Detroit, would be 222 miles." Vazderbilt may as well take it. Nobody else can make a connection with it worth anything.

as well take it. Robody cise can make a connection with it worth anything.

A suit has been commenced in the Sixth United States Circuit Court, Western District of Michigan, in Grand Rapids, by the mortgage bondholders of the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad for foreclosure. The suit is brought by Ashbel Green and Wilson Bond, as Trustees on behalf at the claimants, Benjamin Richardson, Gen. Daniel E. Sickies, William J. Kelley, Joel B. Erhardt, Philetus Sawyer, F. A. Nims, J. E. Shaw, H. Hodgson, Thomas W. Ferry, and others. The Trustees pray for the foreclosure of the mortgage bonds and the sale of the road. Judge Withey has ordered General Examiner Hinsdill and Soccial Examiner John A. Osborn to take testimony, Commissioner Osborn has taken testimony, and among the witnesses examined were William J. Kelley, of Philadelphia; Frank Bowes, John F. Betz, Daniel E. Sickles, George W. Tice, and Elihu Root. Gen. Sickles owns 165 bonds of the road for \$1,000 each, and he testified that his compons for May, 1876, were returned protested.

for \$1,000 each, and he testified that his coupons for May, 1876, were returned protested.

A telegram to the New York Hevald, an nouncing Vanderbilt's visit to Pittsburg, says that it was "in regard to the new Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road, in which he has a heavy investment. Vanderbilt has taken great interest in this road, and he wishes to secure for it, if possible, a fair share of the coke and gas coal trade of the Connellsville region. For this purpose he proposes to secure either an independent line to the coke and coal fields, or make connection with the Baltimors & Ohio Railroad. One or the other will undoubtedly be done, and that shortly. Should the new road enter into competition for the coke trade of the West it will be a serious blow to the Pittsburg & Erie Company, which has hitherto had a monopoly of this business. The injury to that line can be estimated by millions. It is thought that a connection will be made at once with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and thus obviate the necessity of building a new line. The latter Company has agreed to connect with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road, and if this is carried out the cars will cross the Monongahela on barges from the line of the Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to the Lake Erie Railroad, and whether a new line is built or the connection be used the effect on that trade of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be the same. The Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company is entirely out of debt, owns its own road, has some of the heaviest Pittsburg capitalists at its back, and will give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a good deal of trouble in case of a fight."

LABOR AND CAPITAL The Troubles at the Coal Mines in Brazil,

Ind. - Destitution.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, O., May 11.—The strike of coalminers at Brazil, Ind., is assuming a serious phase. A hand of one hundred strikers day made a raid upon the men employed at Ehrlich's & Bro.'s mine, at Newburg, and compelled them to quit work. As the gang approached they were met by Mr. Ehrlich, who ordered them not to enter upon his premises They withdrew to a grove near by, where they met the men employed in his mine. Under strong pressure the latter voted 38 to 29 to stay out. They protested, however, that they were getting all they asked; that they had a well-ventilated mine; that they needed work, and had no desire or reason to quit. The twenty-two who held out say they will go to work to-morrow, and if they carry out their purpose there will be trouble. The state of things in this mining district is deplorable. Shipments are usually about 150 cars per day, but, for forty days, since the trouble began, they have not exceeded fifteen cars per day. The miners and their families are almost in a starving condition. They deny that they are organized, but it is asserted positively that the strike is managed by a society called Knights of Labor, which is general throughout the country. is managed by a society called Knights of Labor, which is general throughout the country. While the miners resisted a reduction in their wages by leaving the mines, they had the sympathy of the public, but, when they refused to allow members of their Society to work for men who were willing to pay the wages demanded, they lost much of that sympathy. Gov. Williams cannot interfere in the matter until the Sheriff calls on him.

Sr. Pauls, Mion., May 11.—The strike on the Canada Pacific has ended, the men having been paid off. No riotous demonstrations occurred after the troops arrived. Five ringleaders were arrested and fined.

. THE EXODUS.

Opinion of Gen. Conway, a Commissioner Sent to St. Louis by Philanthropic People

in the East. Sr. Louis, Mo., May 11.—Gen. Conway, of New Jersey, who has long been identified with the work of improving the condition of the col-ored people of the South, has been here several days in behalf of the charitable and philan-thropic people of Philadelphia to ascertain the condition and needs of the refugees from the South, and report to the people East how they may be wisely helped. In an interview which will be published in the Globs-Democrat to-morrow, he says the exodus is only in its inception and, if it were not for the terrorism exercises over the negroes by planters and merchants along the Mississippi River to keep them from leaving, there would have been 20,000 refugees bere now. He thinks, however, this terroris will wear out after a short time, and the colored people will then begin to leave again. He

ored people will then begin to leave again. He also says many more would have left but for the fact that steamboat men have refused them transportation under threats of merchants, planters, and others that they would withdraw their patronage if they continued to take emigrants away. He thinks the nexroes in the South ought to come out, but advises them not to leave until provision can be made for them in the North and West.

He says he has already received offers of employment on farms in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania for thousands, and in Indiana alone he says homes and good wages can be found for 5,000 is twenty days. Owing to the not altogether harmonious feeling among the colored people of this city, who so far have done the principal work in assisting the refugees, he thinks a committee of trustworthy and influential white citizens should be organized here. If this were done, he says there would be no lack of money to carry on the work, but, as things exist now, not much assistance can be looked for from the East.

ceeded in obtaining the pardon Saturday. Teaterday afternoon the tramp again showed upfor at 5:30 in the evening James Wilsom, of No. 181 Clark street, notified Policeman William Gillard that a man was at that moment endeavoring to break into the offices of Drs. Hotz and Stoencke on the second floor. The policeman found forbes there in a semi-intoxicated condition, he having smashed a window in order to effect entrance. It is needless to say he had no new clothes, and, what is more, he does not deserve any. However, the Colonel's intentions were commendable, even though the subject has proven a bad one.

FIRES.

PALMER, FULLER & CO. A confiagration levolving a loss of about \$200,000 worth of property occurred in the "Lumber District" Saturday afternoon. It originated in one of the dry-kilns of Palmer.
Fuller & Co., on Union street, near Twentysecond, now is not definitely known, and spread
with such rapidity that, before a drop of water was available, eight other kilns were ablaze. The wind was from the south and west, and, as

was available, eight other kilns were ablaze. The wind was from the south and west, and, as there was immediately north lumber in piles and just beyond lumber in houses, a third alarm was sent in by Assistant-Marshal Barry, and, three minutes later, a "general,"—the first time the bells have sounded the latter since 1871. This fact created considerable excitement down town, and thousands went to the scene to witness the progress of the fire. While every steamer in the city was on the ground, only twenty were set to work, the others being distributed through the different districts by Marshal Benner to see to their protection.

Ten minutes after the fire started all the filns, six in number, and a long shed in their rear, were burning fiercely, and, in a little while, three or four dezen huge piles of boards in the yard to the north were being licked up by the flames. Burning cinders alighted on the roofs of the houses in the vicinity and set them on fire, and the pipemen were called away every few moments to extinguish these incipient blazes. Therefore all the dwellings on Union and Ruble streets up to Canalport avenue, in line with the dry-kilns, were thoroughly wet down. To the surprise of everybody the fire was confined within a space of 100 feet north of the lumber-yard. This was due in great measure to the abundance of water, a large main having recently been put into Union street and double hydrants substituted for the single ones. Had the fire eaten its way up to Canalport avenue, there is no telling where it would have stopped, since that section of the city is built up almost entirely of wood.

The loss of Palmer, Fuller & Co. was estimated at between \$130,000 and \$150,000, the kilns having cost \$18,000 or \$19,000, and their contents and the stock ontside—5,000,000 shingles and 4,000,000 feet of ash, pine, and walnut—being worth about \$135,000. The insurance on the property destroyed amounts to \$43,000, which is distributed mainly among Eastern companies.

On Union street, No. 730, a one-story cottage,

on the property destroyed amounts to \$43,000, which is distributed mainly among Eastern companies.

On Union street, No. 730, a one-story cottage, and Nos. 728 and 726, two-story frames, were burned to the ground; No. 724, a three-story brick, was gutted; No. 722, a two-story frame, was hopeleasly ruined; and No. 720, a one-story cottage, injured about 50 per cent. The dwellings on the west side of the street were badly scorched, and the glass in their front windows all broken by the beat. The total loss on this street was \$10,500, while the ascertained insurance was only \$1,500.

On Ruble street, Nos. 137, 139, 141, 143, on the west side, and Nos. 140, 142, and 144 on the east side, were totally destroved, while Nos. 131, 138, and 135 were more or less damaged. The losses foot up \$7,500, and the known insurance \$3,500.

No. 199 Canalport avenue was slightly damaged, the roof being ignited, and two or three barns and quite a number of sheds and outhouses were also burned up.

Several minor accidents happened to firemen, but the only person severely injured was a Mrs. Meyer, who lived at No. 141 Ruble street. She took her four little children into the street, but, going back to remoye some furniture, she was cut off and had to rush through the flames to escape. Her hair was burned off, and her arms, hands, and face badly blistered. She will, however, recover. Halving lost all her furniture, and being about to become a mother, her case is a sad one, and affords an excellent opnortunity for the exercise of benevolence. In all between twenty and thirty poor families were rendered homeless, and many of the heads would doubtless be very grateful for assistance were rendered homeless, and many of the heads would doubtless be very grateful for assistance which would enable them to provide shelter for themselves and children.

CDICAGO The glarm from Box 848 at 8:10 yesterday norning was caused by a fire in the rear of the upper story of No. 387 West Randolph street. occupied as a residence by Mrs. O'Leary. No. 239, occupied by P. Geeseman as a saloon and buildings were owned by Mrs. Wood, whose loss s about \$75. The damage to the furniture of the occupants will be about \$100, upon which

A still alarm to Engine No. 13 at 9 o'clock A still alarm to Engine No. 13 at 9 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the office of Howe's scale factory, at the southwest corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. Damage, \$50. The fire must have been burning all night, as nothing but the wainescoating was injured, and there was but little fire.

The alarm from Box 814 at 1;10 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of the sidewalk at the corner of Townsend street and Chicago avenue, The fire was easily extinguished by Engine Company No. 14. Damage nominal. Cause, a lighted eigar-stump.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 11 at 1:10 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire among the embers of the ruins of Nos. 114, 116, and 118 kinzie street. There were no possibilities of further damage, but the engine continued to play upon the place for a couple of hours, in order to prevent the flames from streading.

spreading.

The alarm from Box 432 at 7:25 vesterday forenoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the two-story frame building No. 519 Biue Island avenue, owned by August Krueger and occupied as a dwelling by Angust Zoeliner. Damage, nominal.

The alarm from Box 542 at 2:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire on the sterce of a

The alarm from Box 542 at 2:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire on the steps of a frame building at No. 1831 Milwaukee avenue, owned and occupied by Joseph Fisher. Damage, \$15. Cause, a lighted match or cigar stump thrown into the rubbish under the steps. The alarm to Engine Company No. 27 at 11:25 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame house No. 40 Granger street, owned and occupied by L. J. Kadish. Damage, \$100. Cause, a gas-light setting the woodwork aftre.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DEFROIT, Mich., May 11.—The office of the Post and Tribune was visited by a disastrous confiagration to-day, the news and editorial rooms being completely gutted. The fire originated from a box of oiled rags in the pressroom of the Calvert Lithographing Company, one of the occupants of the building. The flames quickly communicated to the upper sto-ries by means of the elevator, and were not discovered until bursting through the roof. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the upper floors by deluging the building with water. The press-room being fire-proof, a valuable Hoe press is unimpaired. The only part of the equipment saved in the news-room was the "turtles," the most valuable portion. The loss o the building and contents will reach \$15,000 o \$20,000, fully covered by insurance Post and Tribune will appear to-morrow as usu-al. The offices of the Michigan Farmer and

al. The offices of the Michigan Farmer and Commercial Advertises, located in the building, were slightly damaged.

To the Western Associated Press.

Detroit, Mich., May 7.—At 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the third story of the Tribune Block, occupied by the Post and Tribune newspaper. It destroyed the newspoom of the paper and bady damaged its editorial rooms. The rest of the building, occupied chiefly by the Post and Tribune job office, was deluged by water. The Calvert Lithograph Company and the Michigan Furmer were also slight sufferers. There will be no suspension of the paper. The loss cannot be accurately estimated, but it is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have eriginated from spontaneous combustion of offed rags in the pressroom.

AT STERLING, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. STERLING, Ill., May 12.—At half-past 12 this sppointed Commissioner. If it be within his province to settle disputes he should attempt to do it, not by crushing the party who has right and justice on his side, but by withholding all is support of every kind from the one who refuses the state of the control of the contro was brought under control. At this hour the loss of langford & Hall cannot be deformed, but will not be large, as there was but little grain in the elevator. Several freight-cars of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which were standing on the track, were badly scorehed. Gelder & Dillon will lose between 200 and 300 bushels of corn from fire and water. This is the second are in this city within the past twenty-four nours, the first occurring in the basement of M. Konnaldi's grocery store, probably arising from spontaneous combustion.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHERLING, W. Va., May 11.—On Saturday at midnight the engine-house of the Preston Coal-Mining Company at Austin Mines, Preston County, W. Va., was destroyed by fire. Loss,

\$8,000.
This morning the Town of Newburg, Pre This morning the Town of Newburg, Preston County, narrowly escaped a diasstrous confagration. Children playing with matches set fire to a stable on the premises of a widow lady named Scott, totally destroying the stable and the two-story house occupied by the lady. At one time six other buildings were on fire. So intense was the heat that it was only owing to the greatest exertions on the part of the citizens that the property endangered was saved. The loss on the house and stable burned amounts to \$3,500. No insurance.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 11.—Extensive forest fires are causing great destruction of timber around this city. The village of Tobyhianna, twenty miles from here, was entirely surrounded twenty miles from here, was cuitizens turned out by fire this afternoon. The citizens turned out and fought the flames, finally getting them under control. Unless rain comes soon the destruction of property will be immense,

NEAR DANVILLE, ILL, DANVILLE, Ill., May 11.—The residence Mrs. Stephenson, three miles southeast of here was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday after noon, together will all the furniture, provision harness, etc. Loss between \$1,000 and \$1,200

> CRIME. A POISONER.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 11 .- A special to the WATERTOWN, N. I., May 11.—A special to the Watertown Times says a woman named Merrihew, near Deer River, is suspected of poisoning her brother-in-law and her husband about eight weeks ago. The brother-in-law died suddenly, having spasms. About a week ago the husband was taken sick the same way. The doctor made an examination, came to the conclusion that some one had been giving him poison, and forbade the wife giving him medicine, or preparing food for him. He is now getting well. The prother-in-law's body was exhumed yesterday, and the doctors say there is evidence of poison. The contents of the stomach will be analyzed immediately. The examination is progressing.

JUDGE CODY ON CHICKEN THIEVES Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GENEVA, Ill., May 10.—George Kelley, a bad young man from Elgin, was this morning sen-tenced to one year in the Penitentiary for stealing four common dunghill chickens a few weeks since. The fowls were afterwards recovered. The severity of the sentence by Judge Cody was owing to the fact that this was the second or third offense of petty largemy by the prisoner.

THIEF SHOT. WHEELING, W. Va., May 11 .- At 11 o'clock whereino, w. va., may in-tonight "Sissy" Ross, a notorious gambler, robbed an inmate of a house of ill-fame of a gold watch valued at \$200. Officer Maloney attempt-ed to arrest. Ross, when the latter fied. Ma-loney fired three shots, one taking effect, in-flicting a dangerous wound.

SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

WATRILOO, Ill., May 11.—There is trouble in the ranks of the Democracy here over the Supreme Judgeship. A Convention is called to meet at Mt. Vernon on the 15th. John H. Mulke, of Cairo, who has all along claimed Monroe and Randolph Counties, now finds they are against him. H. P. Buxton, of Carlyie, is the latest candidate, with a strong following. Mulke expected to give in without contest; but it looks now as if he would be shelved for some younger and more active Democrat.

HEBRAIC.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—The District Grand Lodge this morning. Nearly 100 delegates from the States of Alabama, Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas are in attendance, and after organizing and reading the reports of the President, Secretary, and appointing committees, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. The delegates will be enter-tained to-night by the Memphis Club.

OBITUARY.
WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 11.—The Hon. John Rogers, President of the Rogers Iron Company at Au Sable Forks, and ex-member of Congress, died at Moreau, N. Y., this morning.

CAIRO, Ill., May 11.—Joseph G. Cormick, one of the oldest conductors in the State, died at Centralia this morning.

HUMOR. The Meriden Recorder inclines to the telephone for a sound adviser. Money that bank-officers get away with is

charged to running expenses.

Wyoming has a wrestler named Hammer. A sort of trip Hammer.-New York Herald. "When is a man a coward?" asked a teacher.
"When he runs away from a cow," answered a

The street-car conductor is accused of being a bigger man than the bell-punch.—Cincinnati Enquirer. A boy with his elbows out was asked the cause and replied, "I laughed in my sleeves till I burst them."

A Nevals tramp applied to a doctor for some work, and the doctor asked him what he could do. "Well," said he, "I could dig graves." Buzzards are not generally supposed to be very playful birds, but yet they do carrion in a remarkable manner when they get a good chance.

The weather continues very changeable in Central New York. A few days ago a man in that country was sunstruck right at the close of a snow storm because he couldn't get his ulster off quick enough.—Burdette.

The following is told of a young gentleman who was passing an examination in physics: He was asked, "What planets were known to the ancients?" "Well, sir," he responded, "there were Venus and Jupiter, and"—after a pause—"I think the Earth, but I'm not quite certain." The Egyptian question: Pat (who has come to London with a view to emigrate): "Sure. Pre come about that situation vire advertisin'!" Newsvender (who has put out a bulletin about the "Situation in Egypt'"): "What situation d'you mean!" Pat (pointing to the poster): "It's this wone in Egypt Pm after!" News-

A par-tender may be very tough. A broomstick is irate woman's soshall club. A niump refusal—A fat woman's "No" to a maritel offer.

Boston dandles are recognized as boss stunners.—Rome Sentinel. Some of them regard themselves as boss tony 'une.

Gen. Dix's dying request was that there be no pomp at his obsequies, and not a single colored individual was present therest.

DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

Szegedin.

A correspondent of the Paris Siecle, speaking of the work going on at the ruined City of Szegedin, saya: "The work of simply clearing away the ruins is gigantic; however, men are engaged on it day and night, even by torch light. Dead bodies are cons. antly besing found. Only a few days ago the whole family of Prof. Szbabadi was got out. The unfortunate people, nine in number, were seen as the time of the disaster on the roof of their house, asking for help. But the ruins still contain masses of human bodies and those of animals in an advanced stage of decomposition. The air is poisoned, and nothing is done to disinfect it, and yet the matter must not be postponed until the water has wholly subsided, for then the catastrophe might be successed by spidemics."

A Presty Story.

Here is one of those presty stories that appeal to the superstitions in the nature of even the most practical, and which Hawthorne would have delighted to possess for his note-book as the basis of some future "sketch": M. Paquet, a medalist in the service of the French Government, as the story goes, was in 1865 commissioned to execute a medal bearing the head of Lincoln. It was early in April that M. Paquet, while carefully watching the progress of his work, perceived one morning a crack in the discretending across the temple. The Government authorities, pleased with the excellence of the likeneas, ordered Mr. Paquet to finish the medal in spite of the blemish. A few hours later President Lincoln was shot, and strangely enough Booth's bullet took almost exactly the course of the erack across the medal portrait.

What a Pity that the otherwise beautiful girl should have such bad feeth. And all because she did not use flozo-dont. It costs so little to buy it considering the good it does, and its beaudits stretch out into he future life. Poor girl!

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"To make her generous thought a fee she gave us Caswell's Slippery Elm Lozenges our cough. Sold in Chicago by Buck & Rayner. Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobs

CATABRI REMEDIES.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH &

SNEEZE! SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

Until your head seems ready to fly off; until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of mucus, thin, acrid, and poisonous; until unfit for business or pleasure, you number yourself among the most afficied of mortals, destined to suffer periodically the greatest distress without relief or consolation. Every draughs, every breath of air seems an enemy in disguise. This is Acous Catarare or Cold in the Haad. It arises from constitutionally weak or diseased pasal organs and enfeebled action of the pores of the skin. In the permanent cure of this distressing trouble, Sanford's Radical Cure is a never-failing specific. Instant relief follows the first dose. Its use destroys that morbid sensitiveness to atmospheric changes which predisposes people to this disease, and is sure to present vent an attack of CHRONIC OR ULCHRATIVE

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to inform you that SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is the best remedy for Catarrh I have ever sold. It gives universal satisfaction. I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once, and in many cases a cure is performed by the use of one bottle. It must soon lead all others in the market. Please send me another supply.

Respectfully yours.

Manchester, Mass.

A Boston Physician says:

"Since I received so much relief from the use of it maself, after a thorough trial of the usual remedies, I have privately advised its use, and presume I have sent to your store no less than one hundred of my patients for it." Price, with Improved Inhaler, Treaties, and Directions, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

COLLINS VOLTAIC ---- ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Billions Colic. Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomseh, Collins' Voltaid Electric Plastrens furnish the absorbents with that marvelous vitalizing and restorative agency, Electricity, united with the curative properties of our own fragrant Balsams and Pine. The amount of Vitality they infuse into Weak and Paralyzed Paris is astonishing. They stimulate the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, perfect Digustion, cure Dyspensis. Bilious Coling, Cramps, and Pains, and prevent Ague and Contagious Malarial Discases from fastening themselves upon the system. For Weak and Some Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Ridneys, Rheumatism, Neuraleris, and Sciatics, they are the best remedy in the world.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Ague and Liver Pains.

BROWN'S TROCHES.

A Cough, Cold BROWN'S Sore Throat PRICE Requires Immediate
Attention.

Any of these aliments, if
flowed to continue, cames
rritation of the Lungs, a
ermanent Throat Disease, 25 CTS. TROCHES JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston.

25 CTS. PER BOX.

CAUTION! The popularity of the racers has catted are ral counterfelt, poor. and ROWN'S

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES - 28c

MRB. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Toething, &c.
BROWN'S VERMIPUGE COMPITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children (so
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitesing and Preserving 1

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Active | Business Last Week in Governments and Local Securities.

The Produce Markets Steadier-Hogs Easier—A Quiet Day in Provisions.

adstuffs Firm—A Good Shipping De-mand for Flour, Wheat, and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago transactions in Government bonds and ment securities were very heavy last week. The demand for local securities was as the brokers refused to recede the public finally accepted the situation, and last week took very nearly all the available supply of city and county bonds. Investors now calculate and county bonds. Investors now calculate, apparently, from the 4 per cents as a basis. Bonds of undoubted security, paying more than the 4 per cent, are consequently in eager demand. Cichgo City 7s sold as high as 111%, Cook County 7s, long, at 111%, Chicago 6s 106%, and Cook County 5s at 100%. These prices are exclusive of the accrued interest. The Chicago Sub-Treasury and Post-Office have been crowded with buyers of the refundthe hands of the large dealers, who will carry them till July 1. Country bankers have begun per cents as security for their circulation. Chimarkably large the preceding week. Bank earings last week were \$20,000,000, against 17,000,000 for the corresponding week f last year. Discounts were in only coderate demand, with call rates at 6@7 per cent, and time rates 7@8 and 8@10 pe according to the quality of paper. The of New York. Transactions of local operators in New York Stock Exchange securities have been large, and almost all have been on the bull

In railroad bonds, in New York on Friday, leading feature was an advance of 6% per in Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts, to 47%, and a subsequent reaction to 45%. A heavy business was transacted in Eric consolidated seconds at 74½ @75. Do funded 5s fell off to 78. Eric consolidated gold 7s sold at 111@ 1078. Eric consolidated gold is sold at 1116, 1111½, firsts at 120, seconds at 108½, thirds at 108, and fourths at 108½. Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented were in demand, and advanced from 68 to 69½. Do seconds rose from 30½ to 31½; C., C. & I. C. firsts from 78 to 80; do Trust Company certains at 112 to 121½. cates from 75 to 7616; Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, 41 to 42%; do currency 6s from 18% to 20; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons from 113% to 113%; and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented from 55 to 55%. The Kansas Pacific issues were slightly lower, except for incomes No. 16, which advanced 1 per cent, to 70. St. Louis & San eo, class A, declined 1 per cent, to 72. The New Jersey Central issues were firm. Morris & Essex firsts sold up to 122, and do consoliated to 100. Albany & Susquehanna firsts rought 115; do consolidated 100; Rensselaer & ratoga firsts 124; Long Dock 116%; Fort Wayne seconds 1221/4; Rock Island 6s 114%; Harlem registered firsts 121: Michigan Central 7s 11614; and C., C., C. & I. firsts 115.

The Leadville correspondent of the Denver that has ever been made in Colorado:

that has ever been made in Colorado:

The sale is said to have been for a consideration of \$713,000, and to have embraced the well-known Double Decker, Morning Star, Waterloo, and Wheel of Fortune lodes. The Bonanza King, who lives in St. Louis, and whose mame for certain reasons is withheld for the present, will soon remove to Colorado and become a pariner in the Mining Exchange at Leadwide. He is said that the same guiteman who effected the sale—Col. Ware—has also bonded the Little Emma, which adjoins the Wheel of Fortune at Ten Mile, and is regarded by mining experts as a better property than the latter. The Black Prince lode, situated on Bald Mountain, has now reached a depth of 100 feet, and, it is said, has developed into eleven feet of high grade mineral. and, it is said, has developed into eleven feet of high grade mineral. Col. Ware goes East in a few days for the purpose of placing these mines in such shape that they may be successfully operated the coming season. There are other extensive transactions which, when fully consummated, will add greatly to the present yield of bellion. Every prospect hole in the district, says the News, which gives evidence of mineral, is hunted up and bought up by men of capital, with the evident intent of making as large a consolitation as possible,—and this is, no doubt, the result of the very general and perhaps correct expression that the entire mountain formation here overlies a bed of mineral such as that already discovered, and which may be reached almost anywhere in this region at a greater or less depth. What is to be the extent of the mineral belt, whose crossings were first seen and developed on Fryer

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	Marketon aller	heaviest decline of the week. Lehigh Valley	E
ATTENTAL AND BIR.	Asked		ю
U. S. 6a of '81	106%	& Erie to 9, and Reading to 1884 This is a	83
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int 103%	103%	tall of 1 or 2 in all stocks; but Northern Pa-	100
	107%	orfic which was boosted by Dut Northern Fa-	8
D. S. new 41/48 106%	102%	cific, which was boosted from 11 for common	
U. S. 4 per cent coupons 102%		and 39 for preferred during the week to 1514 and	88.
U. S. currency 0s	*****	1 45, dropped with a run to 1212 and 4112 on real.	1
FOREIGN BXCHANGE.		I IZALIOUS ITOM The heavy absentation of the lest I	10
Sixty days.	Sight.	few days, although the sales were less than	2
Sterling 487%	480	4,000 sbares of each.	
Belgium 516%	515	THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF T	
France	515	SAN PRANCISCO.	E
Switzeriand 516%	515	SAN FRANCISCO. May 10.—Following were the	8.
Germany	95%	closing quotations at the Stock Board:	1
Holland	40%	Alphs 15% Justice 34	
Apstria		Alta	2
Norway	27 N	Relebas AN Mexican2914	2
Sweden	27%	Belcher 4% Northern Belle 7 Best & Belcher 13 Ophir 33	
Denmark	Office		
Telimer		California 71	8.
COMMERCIAL BILLS.	ST 1953 ST	Cholles & Potosi	
Sterling 484%	486%	Cairfornia 7 Rymond Eiv. 3 Choliar & Potosi. 5 Savage. 9 Consolidat'd Virginia 7 Serra Nevacs. 41% Union Consolidated. 57%	1
Francs	diego (diego	Consolidat d virginia v Sierra Nevaga41%	80
LOCAL SECURITIES.	现的多项性的	Eureka Consolidated 6% Yellow Jacket 13	t
PART TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	NOT THE DIE THE		g.
Bid.	Asked.	Exchequer	
Chicago Municipal 78 110%	*1111%		a
Chicago Water loan 7s 110%	*111%	Grand Prize 3% Imperial 1%	1
Chicago Municipal 6s 105%	*100%	H. & N 10% Martin White 6%	1
Chicago Water loan 6s 106	*107		1
Chicago Lincoln Park 70 *103	*104	NEW ORLBANS.	800
Chicago South Park 78 *102%	*104%	NEW ORLEANS, May 10Sight exchange on	0
Chicago West Park 78 *10414		New York, & premium.	f
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip) . 98	99	Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487%.	b
Cook County 78	11114		8
Cook County (short) 78101%	*102 •101	FORRIGN.	200
Cook County 5s 100%	ESTATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	LONDON, May 10.—Consols, money, 98 9-16;	22
City Railway (South Bide) 170	1000	account, 98 11-16.	200
City Railway (West Side) 173		American consistes Bendles 1914 P.	100
City Railway (South Side) 170 City Railway (West Side) 175 City Railway do 7 per cent certs 10414	*105%	american securities—Reading, 17%; Eric,	赵
City Railmay (Morth Side) 120	195	American securities Reading, 17%; Erie, 28%; preferred, 54.	D
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	ENGINEERS.	THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF	

Following are Chicago quotation wenty marks olland guelders.
olland guelders.
tronors (Swedish
dexican and S. American doubloom
Spanish doubloons EDWARD L. BREWSTER. 104 Washington-st., DEALES IN MERCANTILE PAPER. Piret-class Business Paper negotiated at ow rates of interest. Money to loan on good Securities at

C. 6. SALTONSTALL.

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128 LaSaile-st., Chicago.

Stocks bought and sold of margin by telegraph at N.,

rates of continuous and sold of margin by telegraph at N.,

rates of castlonstall. Kidder & Trask. of our firm, are

nembers of the New York Stock Exchange. PIRST NATIONAL BANK SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building,

COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS. Private Boxes for rent at from \$5 to \$40 per year. Entrance on Washington-st., and from hoor of Bank-ing Room.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS, 100 WASHINGTON-ST .. Deal in all the issues of U. S. BONDS.
The NEW 4 PHE CENTS constantly on hand.
CALLED 5-20s and 10-40s purchased or ex-CALLED 5-30 and 10-ac purchased of ex-changed at oursent rates.

Also, buy and sell COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS.

BILLS OF KXCHANGE on London, Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, and other foreign points.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER. N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sta., Chicago Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants Member of New York Stock Exchange.

> IRA HOLMES. GENERAL BROKER HAS REMOVED TO SE WASHINGTON-ST.

MORTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY 7 PER CENT BONDS, CHARLES HENROTINS. 106 Washington-st.
Investment Securities of all kinds.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN Is buying and selling FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENT BONDS, CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS,

EUGENE C. LONG. LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED. LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. No. 98 WASHINGTON-ST. JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,

BANKERS, so Wahsington-st., corner Dearborn. Highest prices paid for the New U. S. 4 per cent Rending Certificates.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. New York, May 10.—Governments strong. Railroad securities strong and active. State bonds dull.

The stock market opened weak and a fraction lower, but became strong, and prices advanced 1/4 to 31/4 per cent, the latter being Kansas, Pacific, which rose from 58 to 561/4. After this ville & Nashville, Iron Mountain, Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Wabash, and Quicksilver preferred. Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette rose from 6½ to 7, dropped to 4½, and recovered to 5½. Trunk Line, Granger, and coal shares were firm on comparatively narrow flucturations.

tuations.
Transactions were 158,000 shares: 22,000 Eries, Transactions were 158,000 shares: 22,000 Eries, 19,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Wabash, 7,600 Northwest common, 3,600 preferred, 17,000 St. Paul common, 8,500 preferred, 6,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, 1,400 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 19,000 Ohio & Mississippi common, 2,000 preferred, 1,400 Western Union, 1,700 Pacific Mall, 4,600 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 6,200 Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, 4,200 Louisville & Nashville, 2,200 St. Louis & Iron Mountain, 2,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 4,300 Quicksilver.

Money market easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, 487; sight, 488½.
The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, \$3,582,000; specie, increase, \$229,400; legal-tenders, increase, \$4,136,200; deposits, increase, \$10,605,500; circulation, increase, \$4,900; reserve, increase, \$1,174,225.
The banks now hold \$16,088,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

the legal requirements.	but sample lots were strong, rejected free on board being nearly equal
Coupons of 1881 106% New 4s. 102% New 5s. 103% Currency 6s. 124 New 5s. 103% Currency 6s. 124 New 4/s. 106% Stocks. 106% S	in price to No. 2 in store. Oats were firmer early, but closed easier. Rye was stronger, and barley showed little change. Lake freights were moderately active Saturday, and nominally firm at 3c on corn to Buffalo, carriers stoutly denying the rumors of undercutting. It was understood that Eric Canal rates were down to the lowest point ever known in the history of the trade. The canal rate to New York was quoted at 4c on corn, being 43/c, including Buffalo charges, and making it possible to take corn through to New York by lake and canal at 71/c per bu. There was nothing new of special importance to be noted in connection with the market for staple and domestic dry goods. A satisfactory
Dilinois Central 86% St. L. & San F. pfd. 11% Cleveland & Pitts. 97% First, pfd 22% Northwestern 61% St. L. K.C. & N. 15%	business is in progress, and prices are apparently as firm as at any time since the opening of the spring season. Groceries met with a liberal

Virginia de, old.... 34

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Disparate to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The stock market, which opened with such a boom the first of the week with sales of over 50,000 shares, has steadily grown weaker until to-day, when there was the heaviest decline of the week. Lehigh Valley fell to 35%, Peunsylvanis to 37%, Philadelphia & Erie to 9, and Reading to 16%. This is a iall of 1 or 2 in all stocks; but Northern Pacific, which was boosted from 11 for common and 39 for proferred during the week to 15½ and 41½ on realizations from the heavy speculation of the last

few days, although the 4,000 shares of each.	speculation of the last sales were less than
	ANCISCO.
closing quotations at the	10.—Following were the Stock Board:
Alpha15%	Justice 314
Descher 4%	Northern Relie
Best & Beicher 13	Ophir 33
Buillon 3%	Overman 714
California 7 Chollar & Potosi 5	Raymond & Ely 3
Consolidated Vincinia 7	Sierra Nevaga 41%
Crown Point	Union Consolidated. 57%
Enreks Consolidated 1634	Yellow Jacket 10
Exchequer 4	Bodie
Gould & Curry 7%	Bodie 9% Potosi 2% Imperial 1%
Grand Prize 314	Imperial 114
11. 6 2	Martin White 64
Julia Consolidated 3	国际国际的国际等。 如何是一种企业的企业的企业

United States bonds—New Ss, 105½; 4½s, 109½; 4s, 104½.
Paris, May 10.—Rentes, 1101 75c.
Berlin, May 10.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 2,840,000 marks. Total 198,000 153,000 MILWAUKEE PACKING. The packers of Milwaukee have finally furnished the commercial editor of the Sentines with the details of product manufactured during the past winter season: Mess pork, 36,840 brls; prime mess, 2,381 bris; extra prime, in-Latest quotations for May delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: ing rumps, 8,546 bris; sweet pickled hams, 30.919 tes; long cut hams, 3,987.651 lbs; green hams, 1,135,393 lbs; shoulders, 8,058,525 lbs; sweet-pickled shoulders, 497 tes; long clear sides, 14,098,886 lbs; short clear sides, 8,585,700 lbs; short rib sides, 7,518,214 lbs; Cumberland sides, 1,489,710 lbs; backs and bellies, 153,386

COMMERCIAL.

 Rye
 49

 Barley
 70

 Live hogs
 8,30@3,65

 3,20@3,60

 Cattle
 2,50@5,25

 2,40@5,25

city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7

1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878.

178, 347 14 15, 517 3, 794 203 130, 387 150 137, 355 1, 340 12, 580 98 6, 557 1, 956 5, 385

Withdrawn from store during Friday for

city consumption: 734 bu wheat, 500 bu corn,

951 bu barley; do barley during the week, 21,-

The following grain was inspected into store

n this city Saturday morning: 1 car No. 1

red winter wheat, 15 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 3

do, 4 cars mixed, 1 car No. 1 spring, 46 cars No. grade (166 wheat); 89 cars high-mixed corn, 11 cars new do, 8 cars new mixed, 184 cars No. 2

corn, 17 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (310 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 26 cars No. 2 white, 43 cars No.

2 mixed, 5 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (76 oats); 4 cars No. 1 rye, 4 cars No. 2 do; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 2 cars extra. 2 cars feed. Total, 586 cars,

or 245,000 bu. Inspected out: 124,359 bu whest. 352,610 bu corn, 45,306 bu oats, 11,706 bu rye

The following were the receipts and shipment

of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during

the past week, and for the corresponding weeks

ending as dated:

Receipts— 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879.

Flour, orls. 67,069 71,961 57,525

Wheat, bu. 422,576 381,035 697,684

Corn, bu. 1,164,646 1,582,601 1,310,671

Oats, bu. 266,093 401,747 306,217

Rye, bu. 19,377 21,544 36,733

Barley, bu. 41,042 32,590 55,605

Dreesed hogs. 64

Live hogs, No 89,922 86,917 70,275

Cattle, No 17,492 19,361 18,846

nteris 73,964 77,829
value 958,776 836,087
... 1,971,461 1,548,907 1.
... 389,657 308,125
value 65,248 56,799
vs. No. 34,536 36,973
o. 11,946 14,567

The following table shows the exports from

New York for the week ending Thursday even-

May 8, 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1878. 47,740 23,200 Wheat, bu ... 631,248 1,121,865 723,201 Corn, bu ... 845,555 440 835 416,695

The recent official confab about the grading

of grain suggests that some of the Solons have read the Celtic receipt for growing rich:

Double your bank-notes by folding them." The idea that corn can be raised in grade by being

raised a few feet from the railroad-car or canal-

boat to the top of an elevator is more than sub-

lime,—in fact, just one step beyond it.

The produce markets were irregular Satur-

lons were very quiet, with not much change in prices, though easier early in sympathy with lower prices for hogs. Wheat sold higher, but was unsettled, though the British markets were stronger, with a good Continental demand, and unfavorable weather in England. The report that rain had fallen freely over a large part of Minnesota, coupled with the fear that wheat delivereis

would be large here in the afternoon to save the

payment of accumulating storage charges, tended to depress prices, and the downward tendency seemed to be checked chiefly by the existence of an active shipping demand, which caused a further advance of about it in the price of No. 3. It was understood that several large shipping orders were here from Europe, and the difference in price between No. 2 and 3, about 13c, was still large enough to cause ship-

about 18c, was still large enough to cause ship-pers to prefer the latter, though the difference

in quality is wider than it was a few months ago. Corn was in very good demand for ship-ment, and cash lots were firmer, while futures

were steady, being sustained by the strength in spot. The character of the inspection tends to tarow more corn into the sample department, but sample lots were strong, rejected free on board being nearly equal in price to No. 2 in store. Oats

ing last, with comparisons:

53, 966 579, 781 , 853, 708 282, 983 40, 637 42, 734 28, 836 16, 090

16, 853 2, 319 898 180, 803

5, 090 2, 238 607 190, 460

6,086 4,295

99, 630

o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the cor-

RECEIPTS.

Mess pork. \$

C. ments, lbs...
Beef, tcs...
Beef, bris...
Pork, bris...
Lard, lbs...
Tailow, lbs...
Butter, lbs...
D. hogs, No...
Cattle, No...
Cattle, No...
Highwin's, bris...
Wool, lbs...
Poradoes, bu...
Cosi, tons...
Lumber, mf...
Shingjes, m...
Salt, bris...

3,181 bu barley.

nding as dated:

CROP PROSPECTS. The New York Produce Exchange Weekly

The New York Produce Exchange weeks says:

The acreage of winter wheat is reported by the Agricultural Department to be about 1½ per cent greater than in 1878, the increase being mainly due to the transfer of spring wheat sowings to fall sowings in the Western and Northwestern States. Unless the spring-wheat sowings shall be increased beyond the present expectations there will be a reduced aggregate acreage of spring and winter wheat, taken together, in 1879 as compared with 1878. The wheat on the ground, taken as a whole, is in condition 2 per cent below an average. The crop in some sections was unfortunately affected by the fall drought and by the absence of snow during the winter months. Rye is reported to be in condition 4 per cent below average.

The indications are that in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe the harvest will be at least a month later than usual. The area under wheat is said to be much less in the United Kingdom, less in France, as well as in Germany, than last year. Crop prospects generally are of an unfavorable character. The late harvests will proining the requirements of imports of foreign wheat.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Statement showing foreign invoice value, and

41,400 1,386,565 253,690 16,964 178,347 82,808 117,573 Statement showing foreign invoice value, and

10, 1879:	Foreign	U. S. custom
Class of goods.	value.	duties.
Sporting goods	\$1,829	\$ 640.1
Musical merchandise	1,916	1,000.6
Leaf tobacco	586	229.43
Wines and liquors	454	318.3
Dry goods	20,922	9,679.2
Drug sundries	1,113	203, 00
Toys and fancy goods	177	65. 20
Ale, beer, and porter	462	152. 20
Gelatine	728	254.80
Cigars	1,403	1, 972, 63
Salt	1,832	1,040.00
Books	1,134	48.74
Tin plate	****	33. 3
Chemicals		3.81
Earthenware	355	142.00
Fish	115	33. 80
Bags	92	36.80
Watch jewels	2,495	249.50
Smoking tobacco	82	50.49
Artists' materials	1,759	546, 33
Wire rope	122	74.02
Total	37, 576	\$16,834.49

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were quiet in the aggregate, and more steady than usual. There was very little toing in pork, and not much in lard, but a fair exort demand for meats was noted, and probably everal sales were made without reaching the ears of the reporters. Hogs were quoted lower, but Liverpool reported an advance of 6d in lard, while the Eastern markets were easy in tone.

The following is a detailed statement of the

	1876		
Articles.	Week end-	Since Nov.	Since Nov. 1, 1878.
Pork, bris	4,616	175, 386	183, 269
Lard, tos		340,964	
Lard, bris	41	5,738	
Lard, other pkgs	3,307	117,301	
Hams, bzs	2,329		
Hams, tes	1,993	67,318	
Hams, bris		8,906	17,983
Hams, pes	1,370		762,666
Hams, other pkgs		1,305	
Sides, bxs	8,430	434, 229	
sides, tes		16, 226	8, 182
Sides, brls	27	3,412	3, 591
Sides, pes			716, 525
Shoulders, bxs		88,781	14, 124
Shoulders, tes	173	7,155	
shoulders, bris		392	1,717
Shoulders, pos	5,083	386, 367	490, 352
Tongnes, pkgs	10	12,794	
Hocks, picgs		2,518	4,621
		THE PARTY IS	COP BE ROSS FOR
Total gross w't, Ibs-		正 (A) 图 (A)	
	10, 590, 226	144, 545, 580	148, 996, 799
Hams	2, 227, 135	121, 106, 985	99, 249, 853
ides	5, 550, 837	300, 570, 999	275, 996, 461
shoulders	836, 650	61, 062, 175	48, 908, 428

20 20 2001	ders.		L. & S. clears.	Short clear
Loose, part cured Boxed	3.57%	4.67%	4.70	\$4,72 4,87 4,87 4,92
noxed; Cumberlais ut hams, 7% 68: or 16 to 15 lb a ame averages; pr Bacon quoted at or short ribs, 5% or hams, all canv Ghease—Was qhite, 4% 65 for rown. BEEF PRODU(9, 9.0069, 25 for aess, and \$16, 50	e; sweet verage; een shot 4%@4% @5%c i ased sho uoted a good ye CTS—We mess,	pickled green had a side of a short or	hams, 60 ms, 60 kc. oulders, clears, 65.50 for d 41/20 and q 10.25 fo	% @ 7% 6 % c fo 5 @ 5% 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 %

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was more active and stronger. There was a very good demand for shipment, and stocks were reported light, so that holders were not competing much with each other, and able to command There was nothing new of the behavior of the bended in connection with the market for staple and domestic dry goods. A satisfactory business is in progress, and prices are apparently as firm as at any time since the opening of the spring season. Groceries met with a liberal demand from the city and country trade, and prices were firm for nearly all articles in the list. Rice was reported in active request, with an upward tendency, stocks being light. A very firm feeling in sugars was also noted. The butter market was fairly active, and as the receipts continue moderate prices are firm all around, with choice table grades held a trifle higher than at the beginning of the week. There was no at the beginning of the week. There was no at the beginning of the choice market,

Sales were 170 tons, at \$9.62½ 69.90 per ton free on board cars and \$9.75 on track.

COEN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$13.00 per ton on track. Sale was made of 500 brb at \$1.85.

with choice table grades held a trifle higher than at the beginning of the week. There was no perceptible improvement in the cheese market, trade continuing dull, with prices only indifferently sustained. No changes of moment were noted in the market for dried fruits and canned goods. Fish were in good request, with prices unchanged, except for Labrador berring, which was 25c per br lower. Oils, paints, and colors were in good demand and were unchanged. Coal was quoted at \$4.50 for all sizes of Lacksconstruction the market for dried fruits and cannot goods. Fish were in good request, with prices unchanged, except for Labrador herring, which was 25c per bri lower. Oils, paints, and colors was 25c. Oils, and and an archard was 25c. Oils, and a color was 2

terms: 3,600 bit mixed at 300,950; 20 tons acreenings at \$15,00; 10 tons do at \$8.00.

ORN.—Was fairly active for this month's deliveries, which advanced \(\) ic, and closed \(\) ic above the latest priess of Friday. June advanced \(\) ic, and the longer futures were relatively easy, with not much demand. The British markets, and Baltimore, reported a frimer feeling, but New York closed duil, and our stocks in store were understood to have slightly increased during the week. There was a very good demand for shipment, all the offerings being readily taken, and the made spot strong, while futures were rendered tame by ine fact of good weather for corn and the belief that an unusually large acreage had been planted. The prospect of warmer weather seems to have increased the vigilance of the inspectors, and more 'line cars' than usual were on track, but they sold well. Free on board lots sold at 354@336 for No. 2 and high-mixed, and rejected do at 334@3364. Seller June sold at 354@336.

35%c. closing at 35%c. Seller June sold at 35%@35%c. to latter July ranged at 34%@36%c. August at 37@37%c, and May at 34%@36%c. August at 37@37%c, and May at 34%@36%c. Le latter closing at 35%c. Spot sales were reported of 201,000 No. 2 and high-mixed at 34%@36%c, the latter closing at 35%c. Spot sales were reported of 201,000 No. 2 and high-mixed at 34%@36%c, the latter closing at 35%c. Spot sales were reported of 201,000 bu do at 34%@36c free on board cars. Total, 311,400 bu.

OATS-Were active and lower. The market opened about \(\) is clower than on Friday evening, and subsequently declined \(\) is the receipts were considerably layers, and free deliveries were expected. Seller May or cash No. 2 opened at 27%c, and declined to 26%c, closing easy at the inside. June sold at 27%c early and at the close at 23%@27%c. July osts were quoted at 27%c, and declined to 26%c, closing easy at the inside. June sold at 27%c early and at the close at 23%c early seed the simple seed of the same rane of freight they have been paying. Cash sa

MORNING CALL.

LATER. Saturday afternoon wheat was fairly active and firmer. Sales were made at 96%@96%c seller June, which closed at 96%c. Corn closed at 35%c for June. Charters were reported for 78,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 3c, and 55,000 bu do through at

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was dull and easy, there being ittle call except from the ordinary retail trade. Car-loads could, perhaps, be had for less than the prices annexed, which are obtained for small lots.

The reports indicate that the acreage in this State planted with broom-corn will be about the same this year as last: BUTTER-There was a very good demand for desirable table butter, and, as the receipts of such were barely adequate, the market maintained a

firm tone. Low grades remain under neglect, but at the ruling low prices there is no disposition Good to choice dairy... BAGGING—There was a good general demand, and the market was firm all around, with cotton

seamless goods tending higher. We repeat our CHEESE—The market was without important new features. A light demand existed at the folowing range of prices: eptember and October full cream.

days of the week, and were nominally firm, though in a quiet way there was considerable "cutting." Lackawanns was quoted at \$4.50; Erie at \$4.50@5.00; and Illinois at \$3.00@3.25.

EGGS-Were quoted easy at 19@94%c.
FISH.—In this market the changes were not important, a decline in Labrador herring of 25c per bel being the only alteration in prices. There is a coutinued good demand on interior account, and under depleted stocks the general market is firm. Lake fish is scarce. McNab & Johnston give the following as the receipts of whitefish for the periods named: From Jan. 1, 1878, to May 10, 1877, 12,000; from Jan. 1, 1878, to May 10, 1878, 8,000; from Jan. 1, 1878, to May 10, 1879, 8,000; from Jan. 1, 1878, to May 10, 1879, days of the week, and were nominally firm, the

	8,000; from Jan. 1, 1879, to May 10, 1879
	No. 1 whitefish, \$ 1/4-bri
	Family whitefish, 1/2-brl 2.15@ 2.1
	Tront. 1/4-brl 4: 00@ 4.1
	Mackerel, extra mess, 1/2-brl 12.25@12.1
	No. 1 shore, 14-bri 10. 25@10.
	No. 1 bay, 1/2-brl
	No. 2 shore, 1/2-brl 5.50@ 5.
	No. 2 bay, 1/2-brl 4.50@ 4.7
	Fat family, new, 1/2-brl 3.00@ 3.5
	No. 1 bay, kits 1.00@ 1.5
	Family kits 75@ 1.0
	George's codfish, per 100 lbs 4.75@ 5.0
M	Bank cod. per 100 lbs 3.75@ 4.0
	Bank cod, per 100 lbs 3.75@ 4.0
	Dressed cod 61/4@
	Labrador herring, split, bris 6.2
ы	Labrador herring, round, bris 5.75@ 6.0
	Labrador herring, round, 1/2-brls 3. 5
	Holland herring 1.25@ 1.3
	Smoked haliout 1
	Scaled herring, & box 30@ 3
	California salmon, bris
3	California salmon, %-brls 6.7 FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers report a steadil
À	good demand for staple and fancy dried fruits, an
-11	good demand for staple and lancy dried fruits, an

receipts are light:
Light cured hides, \$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\$... 7 6 7\forall fleavy do, \$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\$... 6\forall fleavy do, \$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\$... 6\forall fleavy do, \$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\$... 6\forall fleavy do, \$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\$... 10 201\forall fleavy do, \$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\$... 35 6\forall fleavy do, \$\mathbf{P}\mathbf{D}\$... 35 6\forall fleavy do. 13 6014

Straits. 40
Turpentine. 33
Miners' oil, extra yellow. 52
Miners' oil, white. 55
Naohtha, deodorized, 63 gravity. 13@14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 der. 12@13
Gasoline, 87 degrees. 19
West Virginia, natural, 28 deg. 30
Natural, 30 deg. 15@18
POULTRY—Was steady, chickens being in good local request and firmer, and other kinds were quiet, the supply being very light, as usual at this season:

Ducks, \$\frac{2}{3}.00\$ (\$\frac{2}{3}.00\$ (\$\frac{2}.00\$ (\$\frac{2}{3}.00\$ (\$\frac{2}{3}.00\$ (\$\frac{2

othy was quoted at \$1.30@1.40.

\$3.62\forally, and far at \$1.30@1.40.

SALT—Was in fair demand at the following prices:
Fine salt, \(\partial \text{ptr} \) 1.10

Coarse salt, \(\partial \text{ptr} \) 1.70

Dairy, \(\partial \text{ptr} \) with bags 2.10@2.40

Ashton and Eureka dairy, \(\partial \text{sack} \text{...} \) 3.09

TEAS—Remain firm and steady. Trade is good and improving:

HYSON.

Common to fair. 17@25

Common to fair. 20@35

Superior to fine. 28@38

Superior to fine. 30@40

Extra fine to finest. 40@50

Common to fair. 1.10@28

Superior to fine. 30@40

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Conson to fair. 20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Common to fair. 1.20@30

Extra fine to finest. 50@60

Extra fine to finest. 60@70

Extra fine to finest. 60@70

Extra fine to finest. 60@70

Extra fine to finest

LIV	E STOC	K	14004
C	HICAGO.	La tolera	
Receipts— Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	1,658 5,245 4,038 4,004 2,319	Hogs. 12, 511 17, 894 19, 126 15, 921 16, 853 12, 500	Sheep. 334 839 1,753 743 898
Total Same week in 1878 Same week in 1877 Same week in 1876 Last week	19, 220 20, 243 28, 374	94, 805 75, 942 67, 638 55, 129 88, 271	4,576 2,680 5,277 4,340 6,344
Shipments— Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	1,465 3,609 2,827	4,829 4,808 6,635 7,743 5,090	379 178 984 607

Sound horting. 2 bot. 920.
California alond, by 1 10.
Starting was a series of the market 1 10.
Starting was a series of the ser

very quiet, buyers and sellers being apart, but on Tuesday, at a reduction of 10c, there was increased activity, and during the remainder of the week sellers managed to keep the pens pretty will cleared. In quality the offerings differed but slightly from those of the week before, though the average was better than for the same week last year. Shippers tooka little more than a third of the supply. There was a dull and depressed market on Saturday. The receipts were larger than expected, and buyers held off until a decline of 5c had been conceded; then trans picked up, and at the close of the day but little stuff remained unsold. Trading was at \$3, 40-33, 55 for common to prime bacon grades; at \$3, 25-33, 30 for heavy packers, and at \$3, 43-3, 60 for heavy packers, and at \$3, 43-3, 60 for heavy at \$3, 10-33, 40.

SHEEP—The trade in this description of stock was very slow throughout the past week. There was not much demand either from the local or Eastern trade, and, aithough the receipts compantively were light, there was no noticeable improvement in prices. Sales of poor to extra wooled sheep were effected at \$3, 50-35, 50 per 100 lbs, and of shorn at \$2,40-36. Shippers took fully one-half the offerings.

ST. LOUIS Sr. Louis, Mo. May 10.—Carrix—Steady, what fair demand; little doing on account of light sapply; prices unchanged; receipts, 300; shipments, 1,600. 1,600.

Hoss-Active, but a shade lower; rough heavy, \$3.10@3.30; Yorke to Baltimores, \$3.30@3.30; smooth heavy, \$3.40@3.60; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 3,600.

SHEEP-Quiet and 'unchanged; receipts, as EP-Quiet and unchanged; receipts, at

KANSAS CITY. RANSAS CITY.

Bectel Dispatch to The Dybuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports cattle receipts 207; shipments, 359; active and a shade firmer; native shippers \$4.10@4.85; native stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.25; native cows, \$2.50@4.00.

Hoos-Receipts, 1, 353; shipments, 844; easy; fair to choice packing, \$3.00@3.20; light shipping, \$2.85@3.00.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—Hoss—Active and Inc. common, \$2.56@3.25; light, \$3.30@3.60; light, \$3.30@3.70. Secipts, 1,552; shipments, 650.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, May 10.—Hogs—Steady at 2.3 LUMBER.

The cargo market was active and steady. About ten loads were reported sold at the ruling prices of the past day or two. Plece stuff was lively at \$6.50 for Manistee or Ludington, and 12%@25e less than this for other cuts. Several cargoes of inch stuff were sold, and shingles and lath were

 afloat:
 \$11.50
 \$12.00

 Choice dry strips and boards
 \$.00
 \$0.50

 Common inch
 8.00
 \$0.50

 Far strips and boards, green
 8.00
 \$0.11.00

 Common inch, green
 7.50
 \$8.00

 Piece-stuff, green
 6.25
 \$6.50

 Piece-stuff, dry
 7.25
 \$7.50

 Lath
 1.15
 \$1.25

 Shingles, per m
 1.45
 \$1.70

 As
 Sales: Cargo barge M. Amanda, from Speonville, 175,000 ft stripe and boards at \$10.37%. Lath

at \$1.25, and pickets at \$7.00. Cargo schr Japan, from Ludington, 170,000 ft piece stuff at \$6.50, mill tally. piece stuff at \$6.50, mill tally.

The recent rains in the West are said to have helped the outlook for getting lors. It is reported logs are running freely out of the Chippewa and Beef Slough, and lumbermen feel confident they will get all they need. The stock of number at the yards on May 1 is reported to be nearly 105.000,000 ft, having decreased during April nearly 40,000,000 ft. The stock of shingles and lath has also been reduced, the former about 17.800,000. The yard market was fairly active and steady. The recent advan at the docks and the decrease in the steek, coupled with light receipts, are causing the fireness. Quotations:

Dimension

Culls, 2 in.

Picacts, rough and select

Picacts, select, dressed, and headed 1

Lath, dry

Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry

standard...

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tythung 10s; No. 2. 8s 6d. Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 9s 2d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 4d. Provisions-Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 32s.

LIVERPOOL, May 10-Evening-Corrow-In moderate demand at 6% 6s 15-16d; sales 7, 900 baies; speculation and export, 2, 000; American, 5, 000.

Provisions-Lard-American, 33s.

LINSEED OIL-20s.

LONDON, May 10 - CONMON PRESS. 4s 8d.

LONDON, May 10.—Connon Resix—4s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board

of Trade:

Livenpool, May 10—11:30 a. m.—Flour, Ss 6d @10s. Wheat—Winter, Ss 10d@9s 4d; spring, 7s 6d@8s; white, Ss 8d@9s 2d; ciuh. Ps 20d@8s 5d.

Corn, 4s 4d. Pork, 4:s 6d. Lard, 33s.

London, May 10.—Livenpool—Wheat improving. Corn a shade dearer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat improving; the Continental demand is strong; fair average red winter, 45s; fair average California. 44s 6d@45s. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat improving; there is a Continental demand. Corn a shade dearer. Fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following mosth, 30s; fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following mosth, 30s; fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following mosth, 30s; fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment of the property of the prope of Trade:

ey, 11,000 bu; cata ey, 11,000 bu. signants—Flour, corn. 4,000 bu; NEW ORLEANS, May 178, \$3.50; XX. \$4.1 0214; high grades, \$5. CORN-MEAL-GOOD des

ear rib. 5%c; clear, elst but steady; canva-WHISKY—Market dull; 1.10. Generales—Coffee—Jo 114616e. Sagar—Demi-common to good common fair. 546654c; prime to clanfied. 64674c. Mc 23635c. Rice in good d Bran—Higher; 75636

BALTINORE, May 10. changed.

Grain—Wheat—Western waits red, \$1.19; No. 28
\$1.16; May, \$1.15%6
1.14%; Jaly, \$1.12@1.
1.00%. Corn—Western wixed. spot and
\$14.043%c; Jaly, 441.6

Wastern white, 336.34%

Eye quiet at 586.00c.

Haw-Quiet and uncha
Provisions—Firm and
BUTTER—Quiet;
packed, 156.17c; roll, 1

Russ—Scarce and acta

COPPER Quiet; Rio c Waisky Duil at \$1.0 FREIGHTS Unchanged RECEITE Flour. 2.0 COID, 102, 100 bu; oats, PHI PHILADELPHIA, nesota extra family. Ohio, good, \$5.25; \$5.75; St. Louis, and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat more 98c@\$1.10; No. 2 We Gilc.
Edus-Firm: West
Currer-In better
7c: do skims, 446

PRTROLEUM — Quie WHISKT — Market CINCIPNATI. O., FLOUR-Firm an GRAIN-Wheat SC: fall prices; red, \$1.05
mand and prices a shad
stronger at 29@31½c
in good demand; No
Provisions—Por shoulders dull at cash; 34.65 buyer 34.70.44.75. Bacc at 54.1234, \$5.1234. WHISKY—Active an BUTTER—Steady and LINSERD OIL—Steady,

mand; winter-who supers, \$2.75@3.
4.25; Wisconsin e. do, \$4.00@5.50; v gan, \$4.75@5.25; \$5.50@8.25; Wisa-wheats, \$6.50@8.50; drann-Corn quiet; 4746c; avtra vallent 44 47%; extra yellow, 48 and extra white, 39@42; No. 3 white and No. 2 n RECEIPTS—Flour, 4, 7 wheat, 4, 800 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1, 1

MILWAURER, May 10.—
GRAIN—Wheat firm; C
No. 1 Milwaukee har
waukee, 90c; No. 2 de
90%c; July, 96%c; No
rejected, 68%c. Corn firm; No. 2, 28%c. Ry
No. 1, 49c. Barley uns
PROVISIONS—Quiet and
new, \$9.45. Prime stea
Houss—Dull and lower,
FREIGHTS—Wheat to
RECRIPTS—Flour, 8, 06
BHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,

LOUISVILLE, May 1 decline; 12%c.
FLOUD-Dull and unc GRAIN-Wheat firm; recarce and firm; whits, quiet; white, \$20; at 540. HAY—Quiet at \$0.00
PROVISIONS—Pork of
Lard sleady, with fair of
7% of the keg, 84,c. Bull
3%c: clear rib, \$4.7
shoulders, 4c; clear rib
oured, \$4\tau_0^2/c.
WHISKY—Market dall

TOLEDA O. May 1
No. 1 white Michigan, axira do. 31.09%; amb 81.09%; amb 81.09%; July, \$1.04% amber Michigan, \$1.08 May, \$1.09%; June, No. 3 do, cash, \$1.09, No. 2 Illinois, \$1.19, 38%c; No 2, cash, 38 June, 37%c asked, 37 Kansas, 38c. Oats see KANS.

Special Disna May \$1.09%; June, 37%c asked, 37 Kansas, 38c. Oats see Cornelis, No. 1 Current reports when ments, \$5.72 bn; active \$1.00; May, \$1.00%; 100%; 100% and higher; active and higher seles 1 31%c. Bughmixed Wand higher; seles 1 31%c. Re neglected. Canal, Frezuetts Leats, 3c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. setive, firm, and highe Corn steady at 33c. C Phovisions—Shoulde

DETROIT, Mich., M. Guain-Wheat steamhite. \$1.07; May, July. \$1.08 asked: m Receipta, 15,574 but

CLEVELAND, O., Ma Standard white, 110 b Pittssund, Pa., Ma Bride, 96'4c at Parker Palladelphia delivery. Ou. City, Pa., Ma Second unier, with 76 declined to 76'4c, 41 ments, 36,000 bris, tidna, 150,000

HOUSE BILL 541,

SPRINGFIELD.

Several Bills Moved Forward and One

Measure Actually Passed.

And All This Notwithstanding the Day

Was Saturday.

Mason and Robison Entertain the House

with Mutual Apologies.

Spain of the Disputch to The Tribuna.
Spain of the Life, May 10.—This morning's

session was happily an exception to the hithertousual monotony of "no quorum" Saturdays.

home to see how the corn was coming up, and probably to make some preliminary arrange-

ments about the approaching harvest. The absent lawyers want to look up affairs in the ju-

condition, and put in a little work generally where it would do the most good. Maybe a

few had gone home to try lawsuits in

which they appear for the plaintiff, while the defendant litigant rests secure

in the knowledge that his counsel is a member

of the General Assembly, and, under the law

IT MIGHT BE REMARKED

that the legislative lawyer generally appears for the defense.

A large number of House bills were taken up

and read a first time, and sent to their respect-

ve committees. After this, Senate Bill 264 was

and villages. It was, after debate, sent to the Judiciary Committee. Next comes the following act to lesson the

present practice of
DRLAYING LAWSUITS
by employing members of the General Assem-

bly for the defense, and thereby securing con-

Senator Hunt, who is the author of the bill,

made a strong appeal in its behalf, and showed

the perpicious results of the present practice, whereby the Courts were delayed and Justice

Senators Hanna and Archer opposed the bill,

the latter dwelling on the importance of making but few changes in the law; that Supreme

Court interpretations of laws were useless when

Senator Hunt entirely agreed with the last

speaker as to the wisdom of making but few changes in the law, and he wished he could

have commended that spirit effectively to the

have been more than ninety. But he would say,

in answer to the position, that no change should

be made as proposed by this bill; that this law as it now stood should never have been on the

statute-book. There was no discretion in the

Court under this provision, nor any Supreme Court decisions. The law was mandatory,

and the occasion of injustice. In its presence

the Court was powerless to act, as the affidavi

that the counsel was a member of the Legisla ture ended the matter.

HOUSE. There was a good deal of scattering business

The bill was sent to a third reading.

the laws were changed.

nembers here

tinuances:

that fact insures him a continuance of his case

Twenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER. CINCINNATI.

**Director's World-Famous Corn-Starch for Food FavOR & BROWN.

Sole Northwestern Agenta, Chicago. DYEING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLORNED and REPAIRED of the Clothes! Co. D. COOK & Mc. LAIN. 90 bearings and Chicago, Chicago

LEGAL. SALE OF PROPERTY OF THE Circuit Court of Vermillion County, State of Illinois.

Hiram Sanford et al.

Paris & Danville Railroad Company, Issiah H. Johnson, Trustee,
vs.
Paris & Danyille Railroad Company et al.

Paris & Danyille Railroad Company et al.

The undersigned, Special Master in Chancery appointed by said Court, hereby gives notice that, by virtues of a decree and order of ale made and eatered as and caterial said Caurt in the above entitled cause at the special April Term, A. D. 1878, thencef, he will, on Thursday, the ulnescenth day of June, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock moon of said day, at the Exchange Saisersonia, No. one hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New York and State of New York, proceed to seil at public auction, to the highest and best hidder, the property of said Railroad Company, of the following general description, viz.: The Paris & Danville State of Ilinois, thence through the Counties of Vermillion, Edgar, Clark, Crawford, and Lawrence, to Lawrenceville, in said State, in all one hundred and three miles of railroad, together with all right-of-way, sidings, deporgrounds, road-bed, shops, superstructures, roiling stock, tools, supplies, materials, contracts, right, equities, and choses in action, and all other property belonging to the same, including ne cosa lands belonging to said railroad company, situated near Danville, in Vermillian County, Illinois, consisting of about twelve hundred and thirty acres (1, 250), with the machinery, live stock, plant, and equipment belonging to the same. Said coal lands and equipment, as provided by said decree and order of sale, will first be offered as an entirety, and will be soid whichever way the entire property will not be odd frity thousand collars (250,00). The same of the confirmation of sale, and the bisance of purchase money within three months after confirmation of sale, and the bisance of purchase money within three months after confirmation of sale, and the bisance of purchase money within three months after confirmation of sale, and the bisance of purchase money within three months after confirmation of sale, and the bisance of p

CLASSICCIRCUS Circus on Earth.

Headed by ROBT. STICKNEY, only man living who rides 7 horses at one time; Mile. A. CARROLL, and 100 famous Arenic Celebrities.

Mr. FOREPAUGH will give \$100.000 for the name of any exhibition anywhere half as large as the Great Forepaugh Show. On Monday morning, May 19, at 10 cclock, will occur the

JAS. A. KADS, Special Master in Chancery.

STATE LINE

Ever given in the city. No such peagant was ever seen this side of the Orient. Look out for the route in the daily papers.

Two full performances every day. First exhibition on Monday afternoon, May 19. Admission—Adulta, 50c; Children under 9 years, 25c. HERSHEY HALL. FOLDING BED. TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT,

Burr's Parlor & Cabinet Folding-Bed, INAUGURATION OF THE The most Compact, Elegant, and Substantial made. Best Steel Spring Mattrass for "Solid Comfort." Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Mrd, sold by A. H. Andrews & C.,

113 Wabase Ave., Chicaro.

Mirs of Artirite Boushald
Funitare, Wood Mantala, etc. THREE AMY FAY CONCERTS, TO BE GIVEN ON To-night, Wednesday, and Friday, May 12.14,16,

MLLE. ZELINE MANTEY, Violinist, MADAME SALVOTTI, MISS GRACE HILTZ, WISS NELLIE BANGS, MR. FRANK T. BAIRD, OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. H. CLARENCE EDDY, Organist, NORTH GERMAN LLOYD New York.
London.
Parias.
Steamers asil every Sturday from New York for Southambton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London. Have, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100: secend cabin, \$60: steerage, \$30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELEICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, MANAGER.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.......Manager and Proprietor.

Last Week this Season of the

COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY, NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Saling twice a week from New York to Queenstown,
Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion
Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, \$26. Drafts on
Great Britain and Ireland.
For salings and further information apply to
2. B. LAISON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

Piff-Paff and Burlesque Pinafore.

Thursday and Friday Nights—OXYGEN and PINA-FORE. Saturday Matthee and Night-Act CINDER-RLLA and PINAFORE. Next Sunday Night-Act BABRS and PINAFORE. Monday, May 19—First appearance of Mr. LESTEB WALLACK.

EXPOSITION BUILDING. GREAT DISPLAY OF ART

THE HASELTINE COLLECTION OF

Open free to all, day and evening. The entire num-ber of Paintings will be sold at public sale on the even-ings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 13

HAMLIN'S THEATRE,

HUMPTY-DUMPTY. Also a Grand Variety Bill and the Drama of THE POACHER'S DOOM. Matiness Toesday and Friday.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Monday, May 12, One Week Only, the Pavorites, FRED B. WARDE

MAURICE BARRYMORE, ried by a Strong Company, in Sardou's Great Play,
DIPLOMACY! Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, Monday, May 19—For one week, a Grand Musical, Illitary, Literary, and Allegorical Entertainment for the benefit of the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

PHOTOGRAPH's.

THE BABIES, BY A NEW PROCESS we take their pictures instantaneously, and stitled any trouble, over Hershey Music-Hall.

5th-av. and 42d-st., New York. THE FINEST LOCATION IS THE CITY. Familie visiting New York to remain a few weeks can secure elegant suites of apartments by addressing the could be apartment. H. Could J. Manager.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

amending Sec. 33 of an act entitled "An act to amend Secs. 34 and 33 of an act entitled "An act to establish and maintain a system of free schools," approved April 1, 1872, was passed. This bill provides for the organization of new school districts school districts.

House Bill 448 was also passed, providing that Sees. 12, 96, 88, 45, 49, 51, and 75 of an act entitled "An act to extend the jurisdiction of County Courts, and to provide for the practice thereof, to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an act therein named," approved March 26, 1874, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz.: Boone, in March, July, and December. Franklin, on the third Mondays of February and Gallatin, on the third Mondays of April and No-

ember. Henry, in April, August, and December. Jefferson, on the third Mondays of March and CLEARANCES.

Jefferson, on the third Mondays of March and September.

Jo Daviess, in April, December, and on the third Monday of September.

Monroe, in January and June.

House Bill 577, introduced by Gross, amending Sec. 36 of an act entitled "An act in regard to evidence and depositions in civil cases," approved March 29, 1872, was passed. This act confers upon Commissioners, Judges, and Justices of the Peace, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public the power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

MR. ASH EXPLAINS. James Ash, of Buffalo, writes as follows, in explanation of the alleged cutting of the Asso

explanation of the alleged cutting of the Association rates:

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Burralo, May 9.—Having been placed in a false position by an article in your issue of the 7th inst., I ask that you publish this statement of the facts in the case. The Fletcher and Ironton are chartered to carry iron ore for the season, and do not belong to the Vessel Association, but, having decided to make one grain trip this spring, they went to Chicago, arriving there and being ready to load May 1. They remained there—refusing all offers to load—until Tuesday, the 6th inst. This was done upon the solicitation of the Vessel Association's Committee, and upon their promise to the Captain of the Fletcher that they need only wait until Monday, and then on Monday they could load at whatever rate could be secured. We waited until Monday, under expense for a full crew, for which we received the formal thanks of the Association, but Monday the owners of the grain decided to pay the storage rate rather than shin at the rate fixed by the Association, and we notified a member of the Association of the Association, and we notified a member of the Association of Respectivily. Respectivily taken up on its second reading. It proposes to prohibit the sale of liquors within the limit of two miles from the boundaries of cities, towns,

yours.

Members of the Association who have hear Mr. Ash's version of the matter above referred to still assert that he cut the rate all the same and they were not inclined to accept any state ment to the contrary.

to 4c, and through rates had been made accordingly, but no one had cut the rate, as far as ould be ascertained by the Association men. Some figuring yesterday showed that there were 700,000 bu of corn capacity then in the har-

THAT HOLE IN THE ACORN. The mate of the bark Acorn, William Dissbe writes from Cheboygan, under date of the 6th inst., stating that he had learned the true facts regarding the hole in that vessel, about which the owner and master and one or two others were in considerable tribulation a short time ago, and it was openly charged that Union

time ago, and it was openly charged that Union sailors had tampered with the vessel while in this port, for the purpose of sinking her, because her owner and master would not employ Union seamen. Mr. Dissher says he listed the vessel over and found the oakum all out of the seam where the hole was. The hole is on the inside, about one inch and a haif in the plank, and one edge of it is in the seam, and it was in the plank when the latter was put there. The hole is about one foot under water when the vessel is light.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 11.—Passed down Up-Schrs P. B. Locke, Oswego to Chicago Kingston to Sault Ste. Marie, light.

Cleared—Scar Golden Fleece, for Eric, to load coal for Chicago.

Arrived to-day—Schrs Republic, Mary Battle, J. C. Woodruff, T. C. Street, J. F. Card, M. C. Upper; prop Prussla.

A tow of seven or eight Kingston vessels left here to-day with a river tug for Lake Huron.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., May 11.—Passed down-Props Monitor, Dover, Montana, W. R. Clinton Huron City, Annie Young, Olean and barges Egyptian and consort; schr L. Hanna. Up-Props St. Paul, Delaware, Newburg,

CHICAGO.

The steam-barge Coffishery and consort load corn for Buffalo this morning.

The schr Phineas S. Marsh left port yesterday with a grain cargo for below. The tug Favorite and barges arrived agai

yesterday from Menomines with lumber.

The schr E. A. Nicholson was put in late Saturday evening for corn to Buffslo, and loads

urday evening for corn to Bullslo, and loads this morning.

The schr George Steele left port late Saturday night for Milwaukee, where she loads wheat for below, at Association rates.

Yesterday there was a strong current in the river, toward the lake, and since Saturday the water has been running both ways.

The tugs Miller and Prindiville had a collision late Saturday night, in the main river, and the former carried off on her stem a piece of the latter's wale.

House and of the community at large. [More | tugs got the best of it by showing that the pro-

ARRIVALS.

Prop Bismarck, Menominee, towing.

Prop Charles Reits. Manistee, lumber.

Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.

Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.

Prop Is H. Owen, Escanaba, iron-ore.

Prop Garden City, Calumet, sundries.

Schr William Grundy, Menominee, lumber.

Schr E. S. Robinson, Menominee, lumber.

Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber.

Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber.

Schw Success, Ahnapoe, railroad ties.

Schr Onward, Manistee, lumber.

Scow Surgreen, Black Creek, lumber.

Scow Trio, Benton Harbor, lumber.

Schr Josie Dreaden, Ludington, wood.

Schr Jese Dreaden, Ludington, wood.

Schr Planet, Manistee, lumber.

Schr Pauline, Muskegon, wood.

Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber.

Scow Spy, Calumet, gravel.

Scow Mantiis, Calumet, gravel.

Scow Antares, Muskegon, wood.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Favorite, Menominee, 10 bris beef, and sun-

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, or a bruise, sprain, or cut, use "Brown's Household Panacea." A wonderful remedy. Price. 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICAGO'S FAVORITE SHOW.

Lake Front---Nine Days' Season

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S

NOACHIAN MENAGERIE.

GIGANTIC MUSEUM.

Most Stupendous Show in the World.

AND COST TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

12 PONDEROUS ASIATIC ELEPHANTS.

COSTING \$135,000.

941,000 Hippoptamus. 6-ton Behemoth of Holy Writ. 20-foot Giraffe, trained to work in harness. 54 Dens of Wild Reasts, Birds, and Reptiles. 11 Cages of Museum Marvels and the Finest

GRANDEST FREE STREET SHOW

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 19.

CLEARNOLS.

Schr Belle Walbridge, Ford River, 200 bu cats
Schr Lookout, Petoskey, 2 tons hay, 5 brls for
5 brls pork, 50 bu cats.
Schr E. L. Coyen, Buffalo, 34, 000 bu wheat.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, 44, 790 bu corp.
Stmt Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 23 brls lard oil,
sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop M. Groth, White Lake, 1 brl lard, and s
dries. dries.
Schr Michigan. Buffnio, 62, 874 be corn.
Prop Juniata, Brie, 50, 154 be corn. 821 bris flour.
Schr Elizabeth Jones, Buffnio, 41, 000 bu corn.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, 2 bris pork, and

MARINE NEWS. Prop R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, 2 bris pork, and sundries.

Schr J. P. Decoudres, Evanston, 95 m ft lumber; Ventura, 1 ton feed, 1 bri flour.

Prop Arabia, Euffalo, 20, 981 bu corn, 1, 650 bris flour, and sundries.

Prop J. Pridgeon, Buffalo, 53, 750 bu corn.

Prop Messenger, Bentou Harbor, sundries.

Prop Skylark, Bentou Harbor, sundries.

Prop J. L. Hurd, Duluth, 20 bris pork, 2, 114 bu cats. 1, 140 bu corn, 347 bales hay.

Schr Nellie Gardner, Buffalo, 39, 510 bu corn.

Schr Allegheny, Erie, 42, 000 bu corn.

Schr W. B. Allen, Collingwood, Ont., 19, 625 bu corn.

Gen. Von Werder,

The Emperor of Germany has addressed an autograph letter to the distinguished old soldler, Gen. von Werder, who asked to be retired from active duty. After granting the request the Emperor makes him a Count with the right of succession to his direct male heirs; directs him to retain his position at the head of the Fourth Rhenish Foot Regiment in order that his name may be preserved to the army; thanks him for his heroic services in the campaign with France; and, after wishing him a long and happy repose, signs himself "Your grateful King."

inuances:

Szorion 1. Be it : Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly. That Sec. 47 of an act entitled "An act in regard to practice in Courts of Record," approved Feb. 22, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Szc. 47. The foregoing section shall not apply to cases of application for continuance, by reason of the absence of any attorney or counsel who shall not have been employed in such suit prior to his election as a member of the General Assembly, nor to practice in the Supreme Court; nor shall it apply to any case where by an inspection of the papers in the case it shall appear to the Court that the suit was begun since the commencement of such session of the General Assembly.

Senator Hunt, who is the author of the bill, GRAIN-FREIGHTS. A rumor was afloat Saturday that some one had cut the grain-rate again, but the vessel-men explained the matter by saying that it arose from the fact that Eric Causi rates were down

were 700,000 bu of corn capacity then in the harbor.

The steam barge Wetmore and consort have been in port for about two weeks, and are not yet chartered. Her owner, Mr. Bissell, of Detroit, though not a member of the Vessel-Owners' Association, had, it is said, refused 3½ corn freight to Buffalo before the recent break by the Association, rather than cut the figures as others did.

The Cleveland Herald says: "The steambarge Nahant has been chartered for ore from Escanaba to Cleveland at 80 cents, or 10 cents under Association rates. She is contracted by Detroit parties, and her Captain has an interest in her, and thus furnishes an excuse for cutting the rates."

FARLIER IN THE SESSION; for if such had been the practice, instead of having 490 bills in the Senate there would not

-Schr Myosotis, Milwankee to Kingston, wheat coal; Bismarck, Kingston to Duluth, light; Oriental, Kingston to Duluth, light; Siberia, Arrived-Schr Golden Fleece, from Chicago,

with wheat.
Cleared—Schr Golden Fleece, for Erie, to

Winslow, Enterprise, Keweenaw, Julia, Conestoga with Schuylkill, D. W. Rust and consort, senrs John Rice, Camden, Nellie Wilder, Thomas Parsons, Aunt Ruth, C. L. Fick, Sweeepstakes, Eagle Wing, Helvetia, Lurcerne, Belle Stephens, Angus Smith, S. V. R. Wilson, J. B. Merrill, Alvina. Wind-South, fresh; weather cloudy.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

ERKENBRECHER'S

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Picket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman Ho the depots. 10:30 a m 3:40 p m 10:37 a m 3:40 p m 10:30 a m 3:40 p m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train seaving Chicage at 10:30 a.m., No other road runs Pullman or any other form of botel cars west of Chicago. — Depot corner of Wells and Kinzle-sta. — Depot corner of Canal and Kinzle-sta.

SAILBOAD TIME TARKS

CHIOAGO, BUBLINGTON & QUINCY RAYLROAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and si depots.

CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD pot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANNAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, so South Clarkest.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Home and at depot. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY | Leave. | Arrive.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

St. Louis & Texas Express. Section & Section &

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD,

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-se Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner dolph. Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer Ho

PITTEBUBG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Madison sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. epots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. orning Mail—Old Lind. 7:25 a m 7:20 p m ew York & Boston Special Ex. 9:00 a m 7:40 p m clantic Express (dally). 5:15 p m 8:00 a m ight Express. 7:10:20 pm; 5:40 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrive.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



HAMMOOKS! HAMMOOKS! MISCELLANGOON

NO CURE DR. KEAR

cors, 38,000 bu; cats, 23,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS - Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn. 4,000 bu; cats, none; rye, none; barley, none. ers being apart, but on of 10c, there was in-g the remainder of the NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, May 10. Phous Firmer; enpers, \$3.50; XX. \$4.00@4.50; XXX. \$4.50@4.50; XXX. \$4.50@4.624; high grades, \$5.25@6.00.

GRAIN-Corn market caster; 48@54c.

CORN-MEAL—Good demand at full prices at \$2.30

Co. So.

HAT—Scarce and firm: choice. \$18.00,
Phorisions—Pork—Demand fair and prices higher: old, \$0.75; new, \$10.62%. Lard—Tierce, \$6.50
65.7%; keg. \$7.00@7.37%. Bulk meets—Demand fair and prices higher; shoulders, loose, 3%c;
clear rb. \$3.80; packed, \$3.30@4.00. Bacon—
Demand light but holders firm; shoulders, \$4.64%c;
clear rb. 5%c; clear, 5%c. Hams—Sugar-cured
elear rb. 5%c. clear, 5%c. Hams—Sugar-cured
ele of poor to extra wooled \$3,50@5.50 per 100 lbs, and

y 10.—CATTLE—Steady, with sing on account of light sup-i; receipts, 300; shipments

a shade lower; rough heavy, to Baltimores, \$3.30@3.50; 3.60; receipte, 1,800; ship-

unchanged; receipts, 85;

nsas citt.

uch to The Tribuna.

n., May 10.—Cattle—The s cattle receipts 267; ship-and a shade firmer; native stockers and feeders, ows, \$2.50@4,00.

353; shipments, 844; casy; g. \$3.00@3,20; light ship-

10. -Hoss-Steady at \$2.7

ed sold at the ruling prices of Piece stuff was lively at

Ludington, and 12469 her cuts. Several cargoes of , and shingles and lath were

M. Amanda, from Spoonville, d boards at \$10.37%. Lath at \$7.00.

from Ludington, 170,000 ft mili tally.
In the West are said to have

in the west are saud to have r getting lors. It is reported aly out of the Chippewa and mbermen feel confident they . The stock of lumber at the orted to be nearly 195, 000, 000 uring April nearly 40, 000, 000

TELEGRAPH.

0-11:30 a. m. -Flour, No. 1,

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No.

10d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, a-New, No. 1, 4s 4d. Provis-

10—Evening—Corron—In mod-@6 15-16d; sales 7, 000 bales; ort, 2, 000; Américan, 5, 000. 1—American, 33s.

10—11:30 a. m.—Flonr, 8s 6d inter, 8s 10d@9s 4d; spring, 7s 8d@9s 2d; club. 9s 2d@9s 5d., 4/s tid. Lard. 33s.

—LAYERTOSL—Wheat improvate dearer. Cargoes off coastitle Continental demand is cered winter, 45s; fair average 145s. Corn steady. Cargoes on proving; there is a Continental snade dearer. Fair average are spring wheat for shipment and following month, 33s; fair American mixed corn for prompt 20s tid@21s. Weather in Engand unfavorable for the grow-

10.—Wheat market very active accorn—Good market; advance a quantity. Country markets ather unfavorable. Extra State I winter wheat, 9s 1d; No. 2 s 7d; No. 3 do, 7s 8d. Corn. tooast—Wheat for the United demand; for the Continent in orn in good demand. Pork—Lard, 6d higher, 33s. Long aort clear, 26s; Cumberlands,

EW YORK.

10.—Corrox—Quiet at 12 7-160 steady; May, 2.37c; June,

72c; August, 12.83c; Septem-per, 11.75c.

n moderate demand; sales 62,

spring, 82%@83c; No. 3 spring, d, 91%c@85c; No. 2 spring, add winter red, \$1.05@1.15;

1.17%; ungraded amber, \$1.15;

@1. 16; ungraded white, \$1.146

61.16; ungraded white, \$1.14% be (sales 12,000 bu) at \$1.15%. Western, 58@58%c. Barley—nechanged. Mait duit and nomand active; receipts, 53,000 bu; (no. 3,44%@40c; steamer; 44%47e; low Outs—Demand active; receipts, 53,0344c; do white, 35%c; No. e, 36%c; No. 1, 36c; do white, rn. 34@35%c; white do, 36@37c. unchanged.

unchanged.
lee steady. Sngar demand fair
Moiasses quiet and unchanged.
r and market firm.
rket dull: united, 7614@86%c;
refined, 816c.
j, with fair demand, at 614

Western, 11½c. r demand, Hemlock sole, Bnenot rande light, middles and heavy

id dull; domestic fleece, 28@38c: unwashed, 9@21c. ik firm; new mess, \$10.000 ominally unchanged. Cut mesus t \$4.90@ 1.93: snort clear, 5%c. Western, 5@18c.

ST. LOUIS.
.. May 10.—Corron—Firm and dling, 11½c; saies, 55 baies; inpuents, 535; stock, 12, 100.; double extra fall, \$4.50@4.60; family, \$4.95@5.10;

40.

pened strong and higher; No. 2 red
28% cash; \$1.08%@1.08% May;
Inne; \$1.01%@1.01% July; No.
5%; No. 2 spring, 190c bid. Corn
etter but declined; No. 2 mixed,
24c May; 34%c June; 35%@
a held higher; 25@25%c asked;
and May. Rye quiet and noBarley dull and unchanged; no

y and unchanged; \$1.04.
rk easier; jobbing, \$9.80. Lardnged. Bulk meats stronger; clear
rrive. Bacon easier; clear ribs,
22%@5.25.3 July.
r, 5,000 bris; wheat, 33,000 bea.

dull at \$1.324@1.35. eak at 204@30c.

unchanged; receipts, 12,000

POREIGN.

Lard, 33s.

UMBER.

emmon to good common, 5@5/4e; fair to fully fair, 5%65/4c; prime to choice, 5%66/4c; yellouring 64/20; Molasses quiet; fermenting characte, 64/20; Molasses quiet; fermenting character common, 25e; fair, 28e; prime to choice, 22/25c. Rice in good demand at 5½/27c.

BALTIMORE.

May 10 .- FLour-Quiet and un-Gall - Wheat - Western frm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red. \$1, 19; No. 24Western winter red, spot, \$1.16; May, \$1.15%@1.15%; June, \$1.14%@ 1.14%; July, \$1.10@1.19%; August, \$1.00%@ 1.08%. Corn-Western easy and about steady Western mixed. spot and May, 43%@43%c; June

Western mixed. spot and May. 43%@45%c; June, 44%@45%c; Angust. 44%@45c. angust. 44%@45c. geamer. 40%@41c. Oats firm and fairly active; western white. 33@34%c; Fennsylvania, 34@35c. Bre quiet at 58@00c. hap—Quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Firm and unchanged. Buttzen—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 15@17c; roll, 11@13c. hoss—Scarce and active at 10@10%c. Petroleum—Steady; crude; 7%@7%c; refined,

Corres Quiet; Rio cargoes, 10%@16c. Wilsky-Dull at \$1.07@1.07%. FREIGHTS Unchanged REGISTS Plour. 2, 693 brls; wheat, 70, 600 bu; cora, 102, 100 bu; cats, 7, 300 bu; rye, 600 bu. SHIPHENTS Wheat, 103, 500 bu; cora, 71, 700 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Flocks—Firmer; Min-nesota extra family, good, \$4.50; do fancy, \$4.75; Ohio, good, \$5.25; de choice, \$5.50; do fancy, \$5.75; St. Louis, good, \$5.70. Rye flour steady

GRAIN-Wheat more active; Western ungraded. 980@\$1.10; No. 2 Western red, \$1.14%. Corn firmer; Western rejected, 39@40c; steamer mixed

firmer; Western rejected, 38/04-06; steamer mixed and reliow, 40/4044c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; mixed Western, 32/033/46; white do. 34/036c.
Phovisions—Market dull; prime mess pork, 410.37/40510.62/4. Lard—Western, 61/4/06/4c.
Byruss—Firmer; creamery extra, 17/2/18c; New York Saits and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 18c; Western Beserve extra, 12/0.14c; do good to choice, Calle, Firm; Western, 11c.
Carnal in better demand; new half akims, 6%
Ore; de srims, 4% 65c.
Permanus—Quiet; refined, 8%c; crude, 7%c.
Wester-Harket dull; Western, 31, 05%.

Recurre-riour, 3,600 bris; wheat, 90,000 bu; un, 95,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 27,000 bu. CINCINNATI. FLOUR-Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat scarce and firm; good demand at full prices; red, \$1.05@1.07. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher at 37½@38c. Oats stronger at 29@31½c. Rye quiet at 56c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 fall, 95c.

Provisions—Pork firmer at \$9.75@10.00. Lard quiet: current make, \$6.00. Bulk meats steady; shoulders dull at \$3.45@3.50; short ribs, \$4.50 cash, \$4.65 haves Inneand saller July; shout clear.

snoniders duit at \$5.25,05.50; snort rice, \$4.50 cash; \$4.65 buyer June and soller July; short clear, \$4.70,4.75. Bacon in good demand at full prices at \$4.124, \$5.124, and \$5.374,05.50.
Whisky—Active and firm at \$1.01.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
Linseed Oil—Steady, with fair demand at 62c.

BOSTON. Bosros, Mass., May 10. -FLOUR-In good demand; winter-wheat stock sold up close; Western supers, \$2.75@3.00; common extras, \$3.75@4:25; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Minnasotado, \$4.00@5.50; winter wheats—Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois, \$5.00@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.50@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats, \$6.50@8.50; winter wheats, \$6.00@8.50.

wheats, \$0.00@8.0; winter wheats, \$6.00@8.50.
Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 46\\delta delta with the second and yellow, 46\\delta delta with the second and sec MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, May 10. - FLOUR-Scarce and firm Mil. Watker, May 10.—Flour—Scarce and firm. Grain—Wheat firm; opened and closed weak; No. 1 Milwankee hard, \$1.02; No. 1 Milwankee, 99c; No. 2 do, 95c; May, 95c; June, 96%c; July, 96%c; No. 3, 82%c; No. 4, 75c;

po%c; July, 96%c; No. 3, 82%c; No. 4, 75c; rejected, 68%c. Corn higher; No. 2, 35c. Oats frm; No. 2, 26%c. Rye quiet, and 1c higher; No. 1, 49c. Barley unsettied; No. 2 spring, 60c. Provisions—Quiet and steady. Mess pork quiet; new, \$9.45. Prime steam lard, \$6.07. Hoos—Dull and lower, at \$3, 20@3, 50. Freights—Wheat to Buffallo, 3%c. Receives—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 64.000 bu. Shifments—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 55,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, May 10 .- COTTON-Firm at the decline; 12%c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIR—Wheat firm; red and amber, \$1.05. Corn scarce and firm; white, 40c; mixed, 37½c. Oats quiet; white, 32c; mixed, 29½c. Rye firm at 54c.

at 54c.

Har—Quiet at \$9.00@11.50.

PROVISIONS—Fork quiet but steady; \$10.00.

Lard steady, with fair demand; choice leaf tierce,
7%; de kee, 8%c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders,
3%c; clear rib, \$4.70@4.87%. Bason firm;
shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5%@5%c. Hame,
sugarured, 8%@5%c.

WHISKY—Market dull at \$1.01.

TOLEDO.

Tolepo. O., May 10.—Gnain—Whest steady;
No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.08; No. 2 do, \$1.05;
aura do. \$1.00%; amber Michigan, \$1.08%; June,
\$1.00%; July, \$1.04% asked, \$1.04 bid: No. 2
smber Michigan, \$1.08; No. 2 red winter, \$1.09%;
May, \$1.00%; June, \$1.09%. August, \$1.00;
No. 3 do, cash, \$1.06%; smber Western, \$1.14;
No. 2 Illinois, \$1.19. Corn weak; high-mixed,
38%; No. 2, cash, 39c: May. \$7%c: July. \$8c;
June, 37%c asked, 37%c bid; rejected, 37%c;
Kansas, 38c. Osts steady; No. 2, 31c. TOLEDO.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch so 2.4e Tribune.

KANSAS CITT, Mo., May 10.—GRAIN—The Price Purrent reports whest receipts, 3,130 bu; ship-ments, 8,572 bu; active and firmer; No. 2, eash, il. 00; May, \$1.09½; No. 3 cash, 97½c; May, 7c. Corn-Receipts, 8,504 bu; shipments, 17,616 bu; active and higher; No. 2 cash, 30½c; May, 31, active and higher; No. 2 cash, 30½c; May,

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. N. Y., May 10.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected. [Corn quiet and steady; sales 26,000 bu No. 2 high-mixed Western, 40c. Oats scarce and higher; sales 1,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 31/5c. Rye neglected. Barley quiet.

CASAL FREUENTS—Lower; wheat, 4/5c; corn, 4c; sats, 3c. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS., Ind., May 10.—GRAIN—Wheat setire, firm, and higher: No. 2 red, \$1.07@1.10.

Corn steady at 35c. Onto firm at \$7@29c.

Paovisions—Shoulders. 3%c; clear rib, 4%c.

Lard, \$6.10. Hams, 7%@7%c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT. Mich. May 10.—FLOUR-Very firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady: extra, \$1.074; No. 1

shite. \$1.07; May, \$1.064; June, \$1.084;

July, \$1.08 asked; milling No. 1, \$1.034@1.04.

Receipts, 15,574 bn; shipments, 11,321 bu. DETROIT.

Oswedo, N. Y. May 10.—Grars—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.02; No. 1 bard Daints spring, \$1.10. Corn—Market dull; old No. 2 Western, 45%c. PEORIA. May 10: -HIGHWINES-Steady; sales, 150

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., May 10.—PETROLEUM—Firmer; Sandard white, 110 test, 8c. Privaguao, Pa., May 10.—Petroleum—Quiet; grude, 96% cat Parker's for shipment; refined, 8%c. Philadelphia delivery.

OH. CITT, Pa., MSY 10. —PETROLEUM — Market bened quiet, with 764c bid, advanced to 70%c, declined to 764c, at which price it closed; shormats, 38,000 bris, averaging 38,000; transactions 150,000.

DRY GOODS.

New York. May 10.—Trade quiet to-day, but there was a very strong undertone in the market for both cottons and woolens. Brown and bleached cottons in steady demand, and stocks unusually

light in first hands. Prints quiet, but lawns are in good demand. Men's woolens in fair request. Foreign goods quiet.

COTTON. MEMPHIS. May 10.—COTTON—In demand; offerings light; receipts. 231 bales; shipments, 644; stock, 29,227; sales, 225, all to spinners; middings, 12c.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Ma-Steady at 2614c. ON, May 10. - SPIRITS OF TURPESTINI

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Few Remarks Concerning the Recen

Convention in St. Louis.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, May 10.—The Woman-Suffragists have held their annual Convention here this week, and have attracted no ordinary degree of attention. St. Louis was selected partly be-cause it was thought the social evil agitation at various times had aroused the women of this city to the necessity of possessing the franchise and partly because the leaders of the movemen are determined to build up a public sentiment on the subject in the West and South. Both sections were very well represented. Mary B. Clay. a daughter of Cassius M. Clay, represented Kentucky, and delegates were present from Louisiana and Tennessee; while the Western States and in war leave delegated. Western States sent in very large delegations Mary Wright Thompson, Principal of the In-dianapolis High School, particularly distin-guished herself, and by a brilliant speech excited the jealousy of some of the other ladies of greater reputation in the woman's rights world, who thenceforward put her at the tail end of the programmes of addresses. It may seem absurd, but it is actually the fact that, Mrs. Thompson excited the ire of almost the entire Convention by saying that men were more accurate

vention by saying that men were more accurate in statement, more logical in their trains of thought, more prompt and conscientious in their business engagements, than were women. Only this, and nothing more. But the storm was not allayed until Mrs. Thompson assured the Convention that nothing was further from her thoughts than to attack the principles of the Association, or to impugn the motives of the leaders.

the Association, or to impugn the motives of the leaders.

In answering her statement in regard to the superior logical methods of men, Mrs. Sarah Spencer, of Washington, D. C., declared that the United States Supreme Court had contradicted itself no less than nine times in deciding the question of woman's right to the ballot, therefor she admitted they had always come to the "asinipe" conclusion that "women cannot vote." Mrs. Spencer wears short hair, deals larrely in public documents, and is a highly dangerous female in a debate.

The idea which just now possesses the Woman Suffragists is that there is such a thing as a United States citizen (though the Supreme Court says there is not), and they want a Sixteenth Amendment submitted to the people granting women the right of suffrage. It is on this idea that they are pushing their plans, and they argue the point with great ingenuity and skill. "You can't have neade until you have the bellot!" exclaimed Miss Susan B. Anthony, and the determined old General of the Woman-Suffrage movement shows that she means to fight it out until she dies. However much she may be laughed at, it was evident from the vast throngs that assembled to witness the proceedings that the people of St. Louis men and

may be laughed at, it was evident from the vast throngs that assembled to witness the proceedings that the people of St. Louis, men and women, were disposed to give the cause a most respectful hearing and consideration, and it must be confessed that they gaired over many hundred adherents to their doctrines. Mayor Overstolz was impolitic enough to decline to deliver an address of welcome to the Convention, and he received a scorching at the hands of Miss Phobe Couzins which will be a warning to politicians here for a long time against trifling with the Woman-Suffragists. The resolutions adopted the Woman-Suffragists. The resolutions adopted by the Convention were not particularly notice-able, except that they called for women to be appointed in the taking of vital statistics, and the Convention adjourned to meet next year in Indianachie.

the Convention adjourned to meet next year in Indianapolts.

To the Western Associated Proce.

IIST. Louis, May 10.—The delegates to the National Women's Suffrage Association visited the Merchants' Exchange about noon to-day by invitation of the Directory, and were greeted with cheers, clapping of hands, etc. They were escorted to the rostrum by President John Wahl and Vice-President McEnnis, where they were introduced to the Exchange by Miss Phobe W. Couzins, of St. Louis, in a graceful little speech. Short addresses were then made by Mrs. Stan-Couzins, of St. Louis, in a graceful little speech. Short addresses were then made by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Thompson, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Merriwether, of Membits, which were listened to with marked attention by several hundred members, and warmly applauded. Miss Anthony put to vote the proposition for the Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution granting warms.

Federal Constitution granting women equal political rights with men, and it was carried by WILL BE ISOLATED.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—There is intense interest in church circles about the St. Clerment' Church affair. A summary of the situation now that the Convention has adjourned, is this St. Clement's Church has been engaging in practices or usages for years which are regarded by the majority of the Con-vention as innovations in the Rituals and a disgrace to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. There was noth ing in the canons of the Diocese by which this alleged wrong could be remedied, and therefore the Committee on St. Clement's Church recommends to the Committee on Canons a canon which will render a church or congregation engaging in the practices and usages
referred to, liable to disunion from convention,
and elergyman to trial for violation of the canons
of Convention and breach of his ordination vow.
Such canon has been reported to the Diocesan
Convention and adopted, and therefore the practical result will be that St. Clement's Church,
which, according to the announcement of
Father Prescott vesterday, is evidently determined to worship in its own peculiar way, will
at no distant day be separated from the Diocesan General Convention of the Protestant
Episcopal Church, and left in a state of isolation to act in the matter of religious observance
just as it pleases. canon which will render a church or congrega-

EDITH O'GORMAN'S STORY. OSHROSH, Wis., May 10.—The lectures by Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun, are creating intense excitement. The Rev. J. O'Malley, a Catholic priest, attempted to get O'Gorman ar rested as an obscene character, but failed. At the Beckwith House a waiter-girl refused to serve O'Gorman, and the other girls are on a

HORSEWHIPPED. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 10.—A special to the Grand Rapids Times to-night says Alonzo Bilze, of the Springlake Independent, borse whipped Hi Potts, of the Grand Haven Courier,

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

Many hundred thousand dellars are annually expended by ladies for "artificiat" appliances to hide he shrunken and wasted form, or the sallow skin, blotches, or liver spots, which are due to female weakness, dyspepsia, torpio liver, and constituation. If a small per cent of this sum were invested in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription ladies would soon really be what they now seem to be. It readily corrects those weaknesses and diseases upon which debility and emaciation depend. It cures dyspensia by toning up the system, and, when used in connection with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Peliets, speedily overcomes all irregularities of the liver and bowels. No "bloom of youth," no "beautifier of the complexion" can impart such permanent beauty of face and form as Dr. Pierce's health-giving Favorite Prescription. HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

Putting on Style.

How my throat hurts! Then why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Tootbache Brops cure in one minute.

one in the House this morning, the regular order being dispensed with on account of the were read at large and advanced to the order of third reading. Not one of these was of suffi-cient importance to deserve mention. McKinlay's Drainage bill, which was advanced to a sec ond reading yesterday afternoon, was made the special order for Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

House Bill 889, for an act in regard to suits by incorporated citles and villages, and to enforce penalties and to recover fines for violating the ordinances thereof, was taken up and passed. This bill provides that all action to recover any fine or to enforce any penalty under any ordinance of any city or village in this State shall be brought in the c orporate name of the city or village, as plaintiff, and no prosecution, recovery, or acquittal for the violation of any such ordinance shall constitute a defense to any other prosecution of the same party for any other violation of any such ordinance, although the different causes of action existed at the same time, and, if united, would not have exceeded the jurisdiction of the Court or Magistrate. penalties and to recover fines for violating the

trate.

This is the first bill of the session which has been passed on Saturday, ninety-five members being present.

Churchill's bill' (865), amending the special charter of the Town of Flora, in Clay County, so that the town elections should open the polls at 8 a. m. and close at 7 p. m., the same as ars other elections, was called up by its author this

other elections, was called up by its author this morning, and passed. other elections, was called up by its author this morning, and passed.

FINAL ADJOURNMEST.

Erhardt, of Cook, this morning introduced a joint resolution providing that when the General Assembly adjourn, May 27, it adjourn sine die. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules. There is some prospect that it will be adopted by both Houses, a number of working members having openly resolved to leave Springfield at that date, whether the Legislature adjourns sine die or not.

The most important business of the session has been performed by the Judiciary Committee, of which the Hon. James Shaw is Charman. An immense amount of work has been got through with by this Committee, the Chairman thereof having distinguished himself for his efficiency on the floor as well as in the committee-room, and won the commendation of the entire House. While Mr. Shaw has not introduced a single bill individually, he has drawn a number of bills as Chairman of the Committee over which he presides and pushed them through the House.

rampage. O'Mailey attempted to bulldoze the Northwestern to prevent it reporting her lectures, and threatened vengeance if it dared to do so. The Northwestern, however, was not intimidated.

in his sanctum this evening. Potts promised to compromise the matter if Bilze would buy a bottle of cintment to heal his wounds.

Putting on Style.

Purisian.

It appears that in certain houses in the elegant quarters in Paris there exists a come in which no one ever rides, but which serves all the tenants in common, thus: An honorary conchman knocks at the door when you have company, and asks, pointing to the carriage which remains eternally in the court-yard, if you require the use of it to-day, at the same time informing you that the bay horse is a little siek. You reply that, in that case, you will let the bay take a day's rest, and your visitors believe that you are the possessor of horse and carriage. This deceitful luxury is included in the reut.

WAS ENTIRELY UNINTENTIONAL.

So far as those injurious statements were concerned, he desired to apologize to the Chair and to the House for what he had said. [Applause.] In regard to the gentleman from Fulton (Robison), he desired to say that at no time had he stated that he was improperly connected with the amendment he had presented to the Normal School bill. Still some gentlemen had insisted that he had intended to cast some reflections upon the gentleman. He now had every reason to think that he had made his amendment in good faith. The gentleman who had given him the information vesterday had said to him this morning that he had not intended to claim that the gentleman from Fulton (Robison) was imperfectly connected with the amendment reducing the appropriation \$2,000. He had always believed that, except when under the influence of the feelings of the moment. This declaration of the gentleman from Cook was received with further applause by the House.

It now became

ROBISON'S TURN TO APOLOGIES, It now became

ROBISON'S TURN TO APOLOGIER,
which he did handsomely, taking back all the
offensive language he had used, and hoping that
the friendship which had heretofore existed between him and the gentleman from Cook
(Mason) would continue unjuterrupted. He
should regret the enmity of any member, and
he hopsed to conduct himself upon the floor of
the House in such a manner as to meet the approbation of each and every member of the

he House.

WAS ENTIRELY UNINTENTIONAL.

This morning the finale of the blood-thirsty little rencounter between Representatives Mason and Robison, of Fulton, on last evening, was witnessed by the House. Mason arose, after a pight of pentience and prayer, and said that he desired to make an apology to the House for the somewhat intemperate language he had made use of the previous evening. He said he had intimated rather forcibly upon the floor of the House that the Chair had acted unfairly towards him. Upon reflection, and upon consultation, he was now satisfied that he was wrong, and that the action of the Speaker late Saturday night, in the main river, and the former carried off on her stem a piece of the latter's wale.

The arrivals during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening included 13 schooners, 4 steamers, and 2 barges, and the departures 37 schooners and 17 steamers.

The wind blew a strong gale from the south, southwest yesterday, and a heavy, chopping sea ran. Nearly all the grain carriers chartered Saturday got away the same day, and must have had a lively run down the lake yesterday, presuming that the southerly gale reached them.

The barge Argonant had her rudder repaired, and was towed down yesterday to one of the Illinois Central elevators to load corn for Buffalo. The steam-barge Inter-Ocean, which tows the Argonant, has been detained in port since Friday by the accident to her consort.

The large tug Bismarck arrived at 1:30 yesterday morning with her three barges from Menominee, on her first trip this season. After the Bismarck let go her tow outside, two of the barges, the Judd and the Granby, got afoul of each other, and some of their headgear was damaged.

The prop Canada of the Ordensburg & Col-

each other, and some of their headgear was damaged.

The prop Canada, of the Ogdensburg & Collingwood Line, arrived here last night, and leaves for Collingwood on the 18th inst. A telegram from Toronto amnounces that the prop Lake Erie, of the same line, goes to Collingwood for a full load of merchandse for Chicago merchants.

The prop Columbia has passed through the Welland Canal on her way here, and leaves this port on the 16th.

Mr. Fowler, a member of the well-known.

Mr. Fowler, a member of the well-known firm of Merrick Fowler & Esseltyn, at Detroit, was so very ill Saturday that he was not expected to live. Paralysis was the cause.

The prop Wissahickon got aground Friday morning on Peche Island, and a small portion of her grain cargo (for Buffalo) was lightered before she could be pulled off. The Canadian tug Prince Alfred went to her assistance, with orders not to allow American tugs to pull her off if she was in Canadian waters, but the Detroit

THE CHICAGO LADY QUARTETTE, THE ORIENTAL QUARTETTE, THE BLANET QUARTETTE.
Reserved Sents at Root & Son's, 156 State-st. Sesson
Tickets, \$1; Single Reserved Seats, 50 conts.
GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

MILE. EME ROSEAU and fity other Attractive Artists, including MR. GUS WELLIAMS.
This Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Wednesday Mathee and Night.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
R. M. HOOLEY.... Sole Proprietor an MONDAY, MAY 12. Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Charming Actress, MISS RATE CLAXTON, Supported by CHAS. A. STEVENSON and a first-class New York Company, in Charles Reade's Powerful Play of intense interest.

THE DOUBLE MARRIAGE.
Wednesday, May 14, Only Matinee Performance of THE DOUBLE MARRIAGE.
Saturday histinee and Evening, the TWO ORPHANS. Monday, May 19, the Pauline Markham Burlesque Opera Company in H. M. S. PINAFORE.

PAINTINGS.

Monday, May 12, and all the week, GRAND TRIPLE BILL. THORNE and CHRISTIE'S TRICK PANTO-MIME COMPANY in

PROFESSIONAL. DR. PEIRO CORSULTING Physician
POR PEIRO THROAT DISEASES.
Has Removed to Room 7, 88 East Madison-st.
Has Removed (Hershey Music Hall). Hours 9 to 3

HOTEL BRISTOL,

HYPOPHOSPHITE Of Lime and Soda.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

M. C., MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTTERS MILLITARY
DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
OPTICE CHIEF AND DEPOY QUARTERIZATE,
Sealed proposals in triplicate, March 22, 1673.

Sealed proposals wasted: 183 borses (preferably fine as may be wanted: 183 borses (preferably Southern Jown or Northern Missouri) for the Department of the Platte, to be delivered at 30 parts (preferably Kentincky) for the Department of Dakota, to be delivered at Sealed plans (preferably Kentincky) for the Department of the Missouri, to be delivered at Leavenworth. Delivery must commence May 28 and be completed June 5, 1878. The animals will be inspected by a Board of Officers at each of the places of delivery, and must conform to the following specifications: To be geldings, of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well-broken to the suddle, from (15) fifteen to (16) sirveen hands high, not less than (5) five nor more than (9) nine years old, and animable in every respect for Cavalry Service.

Guard Commence of the suddle, from (15) fifteen to (16) sirveen hands high, not less than (5) five nor more than (9) nine years old, and animable in every respect for Savalry Service.

Guard Commence of the suddle, from (15) fifteen to (16) five of the suddle of the proposals can be obtained at the Aud. St. Louis, Louisville, and in this city.

The envelopes containing proposals adoubt be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Chief Quartermaster. MEDICAL WINCHESTER'S

ALE .

COTTON NET HAMMOCKS, wholesale and result SEINES AND OTHER NETTINGS Manufactures by AM. NET & TWINE CO., Boston

175 South Clark-pt., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of chicago. The control of the chicago. Br.J. ily physician in the city who warrante curve.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday, First Cabin, 260 to \$75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 340. Steerade, \$26. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago, Austin Baldwin & Co., Gen'l Ag'is, 72 Broadway, N. Y. PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

QUATERMAPTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WARDINGTON. D.C., March St., 1979.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, are bereby invited for turnishing Headstones for Soldiers' Graves, in private, rillage, and city cemeteries, as provided by the law approved February S, 1879, of which the following is an extract:

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sta.

GOODRICH STEAMERS. fications.

Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose whose office they will be opened in the presence of bidders on Monday, June 18, 1879, commencing at 11 o'clocka. m.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

TRADE MARK. The Great Re-TRADE MAR will promptly and radically cure and part of the control of the control of the control of the brain and ner-

PITISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & L. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

epot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-se Leave. Arriva

proved February 3, 1878, of which the following is an extract:

"That the Secretary of War ishereby authorized to recot headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Military Cemeteries."

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17, 000. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals can be had on application in person or by letter to Capt. A. F. Rockweit. A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.
Speciment of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.

All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient guaranty, and none will be considered, except for American white marble, of grades named in the specifications.

Propessis should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and

GRAY'S REMEDIES

Judson Kilpatrick is at the Pacific C. D. Adams, St. Louis, is at the Tremont. Henry K. Lytle, of Newark, is at the Gard-

Kate Clarton and her company are quartered Judge James Grant, Davenport, is one of the

Gov. A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona, is among

G. O'Hars, Secretary of the Wabash Rathroad, toledo, is at the Palmer. William Bond, President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, is at the Pacific.

Lord Elphinstone, London, and Col. McNeill, of the British army, are domiciled at the Pacific. Maurice H. Barrymore and Miss Nellie Cum-mins, of the Diplomacy company, are at the Pacific.

Judge Samuel T. Miller and Judge John T. Dillon, of the United States Supreme Court, are Fred B. Warde, with his wife, and other mem

ers of the Diplomacy Combination, are sheltered at the Tremont.

George Bain, President, and Alexander H. Smith, Secretary, of the National Millers' Asso-ciation, St. Louis, are guests of the Pacific. James N. Typer, First, and A. D. Hazen, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and M. V. Balley, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, Washington, are at the Pacific.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon James Conley, 7 years of age, who was run lown in front of No. 8 Bunker street, and instantly killed, by a heavy truck owned by Armour & Co., and driven by Bartholomew Lyons. The jury considered that the killing was purely accidental, and recommended the discharge of Lyons from custody, which was

In the spring the Socialist's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of picuics, and the party took dvantage of the beautiful weather of yesterday o make a trip to Silver Leaf Grove. There was he usual amount of party.

It may be regarded as an absolute certaint hat Mayor Harrison will this evening send to Manon's chances of the appointment have added down to nothing. As to the race for Comptrollership, the only two left in are T. Furney and John Forsythe, and of these the maned has the best chance for the nomi-

the Good Shepherd met yesterday afternoon, the Hon. R. P. Derickson in the chair. The the Hon. R. P. Derickson in the chair. The object of the meeting was to devise ways and means to complete the building, and also to, raise money to lift the funded and floating debt of the institution, which will take, all told, about \$22,000. A proposition to give a horse matines at the Chicago Trotting Club's grounds, for which the grounds had been donated, was discussed at some length, and fayorably entertained, but another meeting is to be held this afternoon at ex-Ald. Daley's store to fix upon the date and arrange details. A reso-

late as twelve years ago was bookkeeper for the Manufacturers' National Bank of this city, Shortly after the fire he was the sguir member of the firm of Barclay & Voorhees, private bankers. In September, 1876, he went into the Palmer House as bookkeeper, and later was given the position of gen-eral manager, which he filled satisfactorily. He remained in that position until last October. He remained in that costion until last October. Having rested until January, he went back to his old position at the Palmer House, where he remained until April, when he was again obliged to resign his position. He leaves a wife and a son of 18 years. Mr. Barclay was, from his position, intimate with a large portion of the traveling public, and his loss will be severely felt by a large circle of friends.

the traveling public, and his loss will be severely felt by a large circle of friends.

Two men, named Samuel G. Herr and George R. Perkins, had a very narrow escape from drowning yesterday afternoon, and may attribute the saving of their lives to Capt. St. Peter. of the Life-Saving Station, who, with four of his crew, reached them just in the nick of time. The rescued men were "pretty full," and in that condition started out in a small boat, presumably for the Water-Works Crib. The wind was blowing a gale from the southwest, and a beavy sea was running, but the foolbardy pair kept on, and the sea began to break over the boat and soon half filled her with water. They tried to put her about, but they could not do so, and the boat drifted out a mite and a half from shore, at the amercy of the wind and waves. The two men endeavored to bail her out with their hats, but they made no progress. They had been watched by the lookout man at the Life-Saving Station, and, when a signal of distress came from them, Capt. St. Peter manned the sailboat which he had handy and put out after them. He soon overhauled them, and took them on board of his boat. They were well-nigh exhausted, and, notwithstanding the quantity of stimulant they had aboard, pretty thoroughly scared.

THE REV. J. L. G. M'KOWN, D. D.,

THE REV. J. L. G. M'KOWN, D. D., who was well known in this city, having occu-pied for several years the pulpit of the Wabash arenue and Ada Street Methodist Church, died at Newark, N. J., last week. He was a native of Albany County. New York, and about 50 cears old. While reared in the Dutch Reformed Church, he early became a convert with devears old. While reared in the Dutch Reformed Church, he early became a convert to the doctrines of John Wesley, uniting with the Methodist Church when 14. Three years later he entered the Troy Conference Academy at West Poultney, Vt., and in 1849 the Weslevan University at Middletown, Cond. His health failing, he abandoned pastoral labor, and accepted a Professorship in the Newark Weslevan University, and he devoted eight years to education, during which period he was successively President of Richmondville Union Seminary and Feinale Collegiate Institute of Cooperstown Seminary, the of the Pittsburg High-School. After leaving the academic field he held the pastorate of some of the most important Methodist churches in the country, was President of Albion College, Michigan, and was twice a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point and Annapolis. He was a faithful and earnest preacher, and his death will be sincerely regretted by a great many friends here and elsewhere.

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

A complimentary dinner was given the Hon. John Rae, Secretary of Public Works and ex-Commissioner of Railways of New Soath Wales, at the Gand Pacific Hotel Saturday evening, by Mr. E. H. Talbott, manager of the Italway Age. A number of prominent railway officials and other gentlemen were present, and the gathering was a very pleasant one, the honored guest proving himself a most entertaining persam.

guest proving himself a most entertaining person.

Mr. Rae is visiting this country for the first time, and expresses himself as greatly surprised and pleased by what he has thus far seen. His investigations into our railway system have been especially satisfactory, and he will return to his home, 9,000 miles away, bearing a most favorable report. During the evening Mr. Rae, with the sid of maps and published reports, explained to the gentlemen present the railway system of New South Wales, which, although at present in its infancy, is steadily pushing on to greater proportions. American ideas are being adopted; American locomotives are taking the place of the English pattern; American cars are being put in use; and American influence is asserting itself in every department. In fact, a part of Mr. Rae's purpose in coming to the United States is to contraction a considerable amount of railway supplies. He is accompanied by Mr. Hudson, of the great New South Wales manufacturing and contracting firm of Hudson Bros., who is studying our manufacturing interests and purchasing machinery for his Sydney establishment.

Both these gentlemen express great pleasure at the cordial recention they have met on every

hery for his Sydney establishment. Both these gentlemen express great pleasure the cordial reception they have met on every a since landing at San Francisco, and are ofuse in their thanks. During their stay here Chicago they have received especial attention m Mr. Talbott, Mr. H. R. Hobart, Mr. J. M. diker, Mr. A. B. Pullman, Mr. John Alston, Chestrough, and others.

They left for St. Louis last evening, whence

A SECTION OF A PRAGMENT.

A fractional quarter-section of the National-Greenback-Labor party met yesterday afternoon at No. 193 Clark street. Mr. James Gilmore called the meeting to order, Mr. William Halley was solemaly elected Chairman, and Dr. Duff took voluminous notes of the proceedings, which will be stowed away with other curiosities. In accordance with immemorial usage, each of the fifteen persons present was allowed unlimited opportunity for propounding his views. Measrs. Barr, Wilson, Page, and Gilmore specially distinguished themselves in the oratorical line.

Gilmore specially distinguished themselves in the oratorical line.

The alleged object of the meeting was to devise means for the purification and rehabilitation of the party. As a means to this end it was resolved that all clubs be instructed to elect new delegates to the Central Committee. The Reform element claim to have become disgusted with the political hacks and bummers who have run things heretofore, and in this list they include all or nearly all of the deceased party who were not at the meeting. The regenerated, and those who have kept their garments unsoiled, claim that they can form a nucleus around which all stripes, divisions, septs, claus, tribes, and denominations of political heretics can rally, and there was some talk of a mass-meeting, to be held at an indefinite date in the future, at which an opportunity will be afforded to the lost lambs to return into the fold.

CRIMINAL.

Julia Green and Sarah McNulty, arrest ed for disordely conduct, quarreled last night in a cell at the Armory, and the former proposed to end at the Armory, and the former proposed to end the difficulty by cutting out her opponents heart. Sarah defended herself with her shoe, and cut Julia's head quits severely with the heel. She herself escaped with a few slight stabs. Sarah is memorable in Police Court annals as the woman who once hurled a heavy inkstand at Justice Summerfield's head because he fined her for vagrancy.

At 12:30 yesterday morning James B. Dixon, pilot of the Goodrich steamer Alpena, got into a quarrel with some men who were drinking with him in the West Side Star saloon, at No. 28 West Madison street. The fight was transferred to the sidewalk, where four men pitched upon Dixon and badly wounded him about the head and chest with slung-shots and tricks. oricks. Some passengers in a street-car rescued him from his assailants, and brought him to the West Madison Street Station. Dixon says he knows the men, and will have them arrested

upon warrants to-day.

Detective Henry Schroeder, of Cleveland, was in this city yesterday on his way home from Minnesota, where he has been engaged in ferreting out evidence against a Mrs. Francisca Baumeister, who was arrested in last September at Central, Minn., and has since been in jail at Cleveland, for obtaining money by false pretenses. She obtained in all some \$22,000 from iarmers about that section of country, getting no less than \$16,000 from one man. The detective has reason to suspect that a whole or portion of the product of her crime has been placed in Chicago banks, and to-day a thorough search will be commenced.

There were no new developments vesterday re-

There were no new developments yesterday regarding the robbery of the branch office of the Philip Best Brewing Company at the corner of Indiana and Despiaines streets, except that Joseph Slater, one of the thieres suspected by the police, was arrested and locked up in the West Twelfth Street Station. Joe is notorious enough from his frequent arrests for robberies of all sorts, but some way or other he has always managed to escape punishment. There is considerable doubt in the present case also. So far as known, no one saw the thief either enter the office or leave it, and the proof at best can be only circumstantial. police, was arrested and in the West Twelfth Street

John White keeps a saloon at No. 135 Canal street, and lives with his family in the rear of the lot. Business being dull yesterday afternoon, he sat down with his family under the imaginary oak in the back yard. At about 4 o'clock Mrs. White heard a noise in the saloon, and upon looking in, saw a man behind the bar attempting to force open the cash drawer. She notified her husband, who ran at once to prevent the robbery. The thief drew a revolver, and under threats compelled Mr. White to stand nack until he had left by the front door. White pursued him south on Canal street, crying loudly, "Stop thiet," and several persons who attempted to obey the injunction had their wits scared out of them at the muzzle of the revolver. Policeman Hugh Burns, noticing the crowd, also joined in the chase, and succeeded in running the man down in a lumber-yard near Harrison street bridge. At the station the prisoner gave the name of Thomas Williams. He is about 19 years of age, small in stature, dark hair and eyes, fair complexion, and was clad in a dark gray sack suit, and round-topped clad in a dark gray sack suit, and round-topped stiff feit hat. The small finger of his right hand is missing. He does not seem to be generally known by the police. In his flight he threw away the revolver, which was found by James Gormau, a boarder at Mr. White's house, and by him turned over to the police, and also a watch, which is said to have been picked up by a small boy, who ran away with it.

Judge Williams granted a decree of divorce saturday to Hattle F. Huffman from Reuben 4. Huffman for adultery.

Judge Moore granted a divorce Saturday to Jennie A. De Golyer from Edgar S. De Golyer on the ground of adultery and desertion. An Assignee will be chosen for Michael W. Manning at 10 o'clock this morning.

Henry C. Goodrich filed a bill Saturday against Barnabas Eldridge to restrain him from infring-ing his patent for improvements in tuck-markers.
John H. Irwin, J. S. Dennis, and C. B. Sawyer filed a bill against the Chicago Stamping Company, Frank Sturges, E. Morgan, Jr., Edward Cheetham, and C. J. Merritt, to restrain them

nent in lanterns granted to Irwin Jan CIRCUIT COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hamberger Brothers began a suit in replevin against John Hoffman and Frank Amberg to recover a stock of liquors valued at \$1,000.

William S. French began a suit in trespass against Charles Knertting, claiming \$5,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

The City of Chicago began a suit in debt for \$1,500 damages against P. D. Betticher, J. H. Ledlie, and William Aldrich.

George L. Otis filed a bill against Henry S. Dietrich, S. Jennie Dietrich, Hensey W. Fowler, and a large number of others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$20,000 on the S. E. ¼ of Secs. 83, 38, 12; also the E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Secs. 33, 38, 12; also the E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of said Sec. 33 which lies south of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and west of a line drawn as follows: Beginning at a point 20 rods west of the S. E. corner of said N. E. ¼, thence running north 36 degrees, west 35 rods, to a stake on the bank of said Illinois & Michigan Canal standing in the middle of a certain lane running between two houses on said section line, otherwise known as the suburb of Mt. Forest.

THE CALL. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Objections to discharge in from next Tuesday.

JUDGE GARY-103, 104, 106 to 201, inclusive, except 123, 139, and 199. No. 102, Fischer vs. Tucker, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON-72, 854, City vs. Smith, on

rial.
JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—192, 193, 196 to 204, inclusive.
No case on trial.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case No. 2, 169, Macking.
Smith, and calendar Nos. 193, and 246 to
265, inclusive, except 250 and 252. No case on

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODORTT—E. S. Jaffray & Cb. vs. William Lawrence,
Lyman Baldwin, and Mason A. Higgins, \$1.
0.52, 84.—W. H. Lee vs. Same, \$2, 158. 91.—Corn,
Exchange National Bank vs. South Park Commissionera, \$803, 78.—Elia H. Peak et al. vs. Universal Life-Insurance Company, \$5, 479. 15.—J. J.
Sherer et at. vs. David C. Underhill, \$269. 81.—
United States vs. Jacob J. and Mathias Barcal and
Prank Mattes, \$43.95.—Same vs. Isaac Goetz,
Thomas H. Andrews, and Robert Pasner, \$26. 07.—
Same vs. Alexander and Johanna Greenebaum,
\$30.58.—Same vs. Walter Relby, Christian Grotiman, and Robert Excell, \$263. 19.—Same vs. Albert Langner, \$321. 89.—Same vs. Jacob Klentzen,
Mathias Luccor, and Henry Lenz, \$98. 96.—H.
W. Jackson, Receiver, vs. Lafarette H. Smith,
\$4,72.24.—Same vs. Julio C. Dike, \$6,113. 78.—
George W. Chandier et al. vs. Louiz Morris and
Scholler Goldschmidt, \$1,440.08.—Charles Weil
et al. vs. Same, \$2,517.98.—James Brown, Trustee, vs.
James Couch, \$15,038.92. JUDGMENTS.

THE NORTH POLE. WILLIAM M. SHOCK, THE ENGINEER-IN-CRIEF OF THE UNITED STATES NATI, arrived in this city Saturday and is now located at the Palmer House. He is an route to the Pacific coast on an inspection tour of the navy-yards. Heretofore the systematic inspection of

An Aldermanic Contest on Hand, in Which

the navy-yards has been confined to the Atlantic coast, while the yards on the Pacific have been to a great degree neglected, being honored with a negular inspection only once or twice during any Administration. It has now been decided to have the inspection uniform with the other places. The principal motive for Mr. Shock's visit to San Francisco, however, is to superintend the fitting out of the Jeannette, the steamship destined for the Arctic regions as a part of the Bennett expedition. The time now fixed for its departure is from the 1st to the 15th of June, under the command of Lieut. De Long, U. S. N. His orders are to reach the North Pole, and he is an officer who heretofore has always obeyed instructions. The Jeannette will carry out a party of about thirty savans, who expect to make a detailed scientific journal of the trip. All necessary instruments for scientific observations have been provided, as well as the more oractical appliances which the experience of former explorers in this field have shown to be useful and necessary. Every precaution has been taken to avoid accidents, and it is believed that a more thoroughly prepared expedition has never before been sent out from our country. The Jeannette is a stanch steamship, which has been remodeled with especial reference to this Arctic cruise. She will be provisioned for eighteen months, and a special supply-boat will be dispatched at the expiration of fifteen months with provisions for the rest of the voyage, which is expected to last about three years. The history of previous Arctic voyages, those of Hayes, Kane, and the recent Swedish and Russian expeditions especially, have been carefully studied, and efforts made to anticipate every danger that can possibly be imagined.

Mr. Shock also has in view the furtherance of the same of the Segretary of the Navy for

Mr. Shock also has in view the furtherance of found that the United States navy in great part is filled up with foreign sailors, and such was the case during the late War to a large extent. It has been thought advisable, in order to cultivate a becoming patriotic spirit among the seamen, that as far as possible they should be natives of the country. With this object in view, the Secretary proposes to send a man-of-war, fitted up as a training-ship, up the Mississippi as far as possible, that the rising generation, even in places remote from the sea, may be imbued with a desire to go to sea, and receive the training necessire to go to sea, and receive the training necessary to admission. This idea will probably be put into operation this summer, so that the small boy who has never seen a wave may run youngsters who have been dipped in the bring from their earliest infancy. Mr. Shock leaves for San Francisco to-day.

MARK GRAY.

he would-be assassin of Edwin Booth, was brought up for trial. It was understood beforethe mental condition of the prisoner, and all the evidence introduced was on this point. Mr. ooth and another witness briefly described the hooting, and Drs. Lyman, Brower, and Danforth, who had made an extended examination of Gray, unanimously pronounced him insane. Gray's mother, an old lady residing at Keokuk, ia., testified as to many strange actions of her son. He tried to shoot himself on one occasion and the wound he then received probably still further affected a brain never strong. Gray himself took the stand. He said his name was Mark Gray; that he was born in St. Louis, and was about 25 years of age. He last saw his mother in Keokuk in September last. He had been engaged in the dry-goods business for ten years, and for five years prior to that was a newsboy on the streets of St. Louis. He started drinking when he was about 16, and quit entirely somewhere in the neighborhood of his 21st year. He believed drink had an effect upon him. He had a wound upon his head (here he put back his tangled black locks to show the jury the scar). This was caused by a builet from the cylinder of a revolver which he dropped upon a hot stove. He attempted suicide because he could not stop drinking, and he thought there was no other way out of it but to take his own life. He believed that the wound had affected his head. He didn't know anything about Mr. Booth except as an actor, and considered the ster as yastly inferior to Laworth, who had made an extended examination thing about Mr. Booth except as an actor, and considered the star as vastly inferior to Lawrence Barrett. Said he: "When you see Mr. Booth you see an actor, but when you see Bar-Booth you see an actor, but when you see Barrett you see the character he is playing."
Gray said that he shot Booth because the latter mocked him. He declined to say who Booth was mimicking, but it was one of his own family. A person with whom Gray talked while in the juil said that the lunatic boy told him that Blanche De Bar, while acting in Keokuk five years ago, revealed herself to Gray as his cousin, and informed him that he was the son of Edwin Booth. The prosecution announced their readiness to accept a verdict of insanity, and the jury, without leaving their seats, found the fellow itsane, and ordered that he be sent to the Elgin Asylum.

MR. TYNER.

Assistant Postmaster-General Typer is at the Grand Pacific, having reached this city yesterday morning on his way West. He left Washington Tneeday, and stopped over one day at Cincip nati, and another at Indianapolis. A TRIBUNE reporter saw him for a few moments, and asked

the object of his trip. "To look into the ma'l service on the Pacific Coast," was the reply.
"Will you examine the Post-Offices?"
"The leading ones, and also look into the stage routes."

"Are you to investigate complaints?"
"Not at all." Only the workings of the system?"

"To ascertain where expenses can be cut down, and where they should be increased to make a more efficient service."
"How long will you be gone?"
"About two mouths and a half."
"Will you confine yourself to California?"
"Not trip emplaces portions of Ulah and

"No; the trip embraces portions of Utah and Colorado also. "Do you intend extending the carrier sys-tem?"
"We will look into the matter in two or three of the larger cities, especially Sacramento, and Portland, Ore."

POLITICAL. "Tell me something about national politics."
"Well, the sentiment in Washington concerning the Presidental race next year is somewhat livided."

divided."
"Between whom?"
"It predominates largely in favor of Gen.
Grant, but there is a strong feeling for Mr.
Sherman, and a pretty strong feeling also for
Mr. Blaine."
"Is there any disposition on the part of the

Mr. Biaine."

"Is there any disposition on the part of the friends of Mr. Sherman and Mr. Blaine to yield to Gen. Grant?"

"I have heard no discussion about that. Of course they would yield if they couldn't avoid it. But I have no authority from either to say that he wants to be a candidate."

"Is there unity among the Republicans in Washington?"

"All the thoughtful cone." All the thoughtful ones there are especially

"All the thoughtful ones there are especially in favor of the nominee of the Republican Convention next year."

"The action of Congress has cemented them?"

"Yes, there is no division now. The President is the leader of the party. The effect of his policy has united the Republicans. That portion of them in the North who were alarmed because they supposed the Administration were establishing a Military Government in the Southern States are more stalwart than anybody else. There is more unanimity in the party to-day than there has been since 1808."

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The trial of the Custom-House cases was re med Saturday morning before Judge Dyer in the United States District Court, and the day devoted to an examination of Mueller's ouchers for stone-cutting, material, hauling and sawing, and to the reading of a batch of letters on the subject of Mueller's claim for extra hauling, all of which gave the jury an insight—confused though it must have been—

extra nataling, all of which gave the jury an insight—confused though it must have been—into the history of the case, and particularly Mueller's wordy war with Potter on the subject of hauling, although to say that the correspondence was particularly interesting would be to misstate facts most eggregiously.

There were one or two incidents during the day that tended to relieve the general dreariness of the session. Mr. Swett thought he had succeeded in drawing out of Auditor Harris the fact that the Collector of Customs was responsible for the payment of vouchers, and, the prosecution declining to subpeaus Collector Smith, Mr. Swett got out a summons oh his own hook, and had it promptly served. Mr. Charles H. Reed made the amende honorable in regard to some statements he had uttered the day before concerning Mr. Smith,—to the effect that that gentleman sent, or directed the sending of, all Associated Press dispatches from this city,—and said he had no wish, when making the statements, to reflect on the gentleman in the least, regarding him as a very high-minded, honorable man. Mr. Hoyne, counsel for Mueller and Mills, expressed a discenting opinion, and was proceeding to air his options of Mr. Smith when the Court checked him in his mad career, and he sat down. In order to cashle some of the jurors to go home over Sunday, an adjournment was had early in the afternoon until 11 o'clock this morning.

MILWAUKEE.

in the Cream City.

The Operations of the Syndicate and the Forgeries Take Precedence.

tled, and the Chamber of Commerce Lo-

was good. The crop had turned out measurably a failure. The proportionate yield of the better grades of the staple proved to be small; yet the ruling figures were temptingly low. Keene and his crowd caught a faint glimpse of millions in it, and in they went, neck deep. Their arrangements for carrying the immense load could not have been better. But unfortunately for them the foreign demand that was to put prices up failed to come, nor has it yet arrived. The "gang "find themselves loaded down "wall strakes to," as the sailors term it; they had, and have had, in one sense, absolute control of the market; in another sense the market had, and has had, absolute control of them. They could handle all the wheat that might be forwarded at their own price, but they have not been able to get rid of it on the same terms. The parties who sold to them did not want and have not wanted to purchase, and the foreign markets have not required a sufficient quantity to create the extraordinary demand that had been anticipated, and which, had it come, would have sent prices up sufficiently to enable them to feather their nests. Thus, up to the present time, the entire movement has proved a "stand-off" for those interested. The "bonanza" they have had in view from the outset is not as a sufficient quantity they have had in view from the outset is instant of the sure and they they may

The "bonanza" they have had in view from the outset is just as far off as ever, and vet they may graspit. Everything seems now to depend upon the next four weeks. Should the syndicate find themselves compelled to hold the grain now under their control, and the crop prospect prove to be what they hope it will not, but what disinterested expect it will, good, they cannot get out of their deal whole. This is the situation at present, put in a nutshell. One gentleman who is generally pretty well posted on wheat, said to The Thibune correspondent one day this week that the syndicate proper own a trifle over one-half of the No. 2 wheat stored here. The remainder belongs to parties outside of the ring who propose to dump what they have into the laps of the ringsters whenever the price reaches a point that will make it profitable for them to do so. Yesterday a member of a prominent commission house said to the correspondent, in reply to a request for information as to the status of the market: "It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to afford yon the information concerning a possible rise or fall is out of the question. Keene and his crowd hold absolute control of the market, simply because they own all of the higher grades of wheat in store. They can put prices up or down, as they choose. They sold heavily in Chicago yesterday, for instance, while to-day they are buying here on a rising market. I mention this fact merely as a proof of the truth of my statement, that a Philadelphia lawyer would be puzzled to furnish correct information regarding the probabilities, and while things are in this shape any attempt at foreshadowing must be considered the hight of folly. To state the situation briefly, and concisely as well, no man knoweth what a day may bring forth. The gentleman who made the remark is level-neaded, and, better still, truthul. Therefore his opinion is entitled to considered the right of the price and the price of the considered the night of folly.

FORGERS AND FORGERIES.

the male sex only, that of engaging in business. She has had a close eye on the wheat market for years, and has dabbled in the product. Her ventures proved successful at the outset. This lad her to venture investment added from \$25,000 to \$30,000 to her money possessions. Then she became impr with the idea that her star was a lucky one, that she had been born to become rich through her own rewdness, and such a thing as failure became an absurd notion in her mind. She had made money

she had been born to become rich through her own shrewdness, and such a thing as failure became an absurd notion in her mind. She had made money on an advancing market, and invested heavier than ever in the same direction. The market reached the turning point about this time. The decline that followed equaled the advance in rapidity, if not in extent, and Mrs. Underwood found all of her previous gains wiped out in a very short time. Not only this, but even worse. She found herself indebtto the extent of fully \$11,000. Them it was that she bethough therself of the rich fainer-in-law in Massachusetts, whose accumulations might assist her out of the dilemma, and she prevailed upon her husband to prepare the notes with which she deceived ther creditors. Thus it was, because of an inordinate desire to speculate in an article which is manipulated nowadays as gamblers at the faro-board manipulate their "critips," that a woman who had hitherto maintained a character above even the slightest suspicion fell and allowed her name to be recorded in the annais of remarkshel criminal prosecutions hereaway. There are many similar cases to be found recorded against the sterner sex, but the instances where females figure in such transactions are few in number.

Next in the order of importance is the capture of Alexander Cohn, the forger. The crime with which this man stands charged has been so thoroughly ventilated through the columns of the newspapers as to require no especial mention here. It may be stated as an interesting fact, however, that since his capture the relatives and friends of Coneu, who had hoped, and mayhab even prayed, that he might succeed in effecting his escape from the country, have dropped him as they would a live coal. They find that it will not do any longer to make a show of sympathy, and therefore in conversation openly express the wish that he may receive the punishment that his crookedness deserves. There are those among as who have found fault because of what they claimed to be undue haste to notify

AN ALDERMANIC CONTEST. At the last meeting of the Common Council Eli Vary, the only Democratic representative of the venth Ward in that body, banded in his resigns ion, which was promptly accepted. election of a successor devolves upon the Republicans, who have now a decided majority in the ward, and, as there are no less than three candidates for the empty honor, the caucus to-night will prove unusually interesting. The gentlemen whose names have been most promi-nently mentioned for the position are George M. Tiboits, Dr. C. C. Robinson, and Henry Rogers. Board, he having been defeated for renomination through a caucus-packing process resorted to by the friends of Mr. George Orth, the present incumbent. Dr. Roomson was also a candidate at the nominating caucus which resulted in favor of Mr. Orth, and desires again to test his popularity among the Républican constituency of the ward. Henry Rogers is a new candidate, who bases his hopes upon the support of the young men and his war record. The gentlemen named, under ordinary circumstances, would go into the contest pretty evenly divided, but so much drumming has been done by intimate friends of Mr. Thousa set of lead to the conclusion that he will be successful. Mr. Tibbits is a shrewd outsiness man, commining a liberal amount of coolness and deliberation with the first-mentioned quality. This has rendered him a valuable member of the Common Council in the past, and will cause his second advent, if the choice should fall upon him, to be halled with celight. It is not likely that the Democrats will out a candidate in the field. They are laboring under a demoralization that leaves them utterly without hope of electing any one to the Board, he having been defeated for renomination

tractors are opposed to Mr. O'Connot, and claim to hold a balance of power against bim in the Board that will prevent his reinstatement to the position. This reference to the influence exected by the contractors is based upon a remark staributed to one of them, that he held the votes of four Aldermen in his hands, and therefore had it in his power to confirm or reject O'Connor at will. As far as can be ascertained, Mayor Black has no idea of deserting the man whom he has seen fit to select for the position. Should he adhere to the determination not to send in another name, or, in other words, to fight it out on that line to the bitter end, the important duty of attending to the public works of the city will devolve upon the two remaining members, the presence of one of these is almost constantly demanded in the office. Hence the duty of personal supervision of improvements must necessarily devolve upon a single individual, with such assistants. Therefore, if the contractors slight their work because of a lack of surveillance, the blams must to a great extent rest unon the Common Council, whose members seem bent upon replacing a tried, honest, and capable man with one new to the position for no other reason them against any honest, and capable man with one new to the position for no other reason them a gratification of political predilections. When things reach this pass it may well be questioned whether there is any honesty in politics, or whether honesty is entitled to a place in the political catechism.

The Leading Topics of the Week

the Republicans Play a Lone Hand. The Public Works Commissionership Still Unset-

cation as Doubtful as Ever.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce are now fairly settled in their new quarters, and express themselves greatly pleased with them, more particularly because they have no stairs to elimb in order to reach the hall. This fact should be borne in mind, as it will exert an important influence in the final decision upon the various propositions now being considered by the Board of Directors of the Chamber. A ground floor hall will unquestionably be demanded and voted, no matter from whom the proposition may come. Therefore a change of location is less doubtful than it seemed to be a week ago. It is not yet known when the Board of Directors will make another report upon the subject. It may be that the question will be brought up once more during the next or following week. When it is, look out for a liberal amount of chin-music and some pretty close voting. The opponents to the proposition made by the Hon. Alexander Mitchell appear now to be stronger than ever before. Certainly they are more hopeful.

Badenn. THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, May 10.—The leading topics conversation among our citizens this week have been but two in number, viz.: Wheat and forge-"Syndicate," as it is called, hold nearly every bushel now stored in the elevators here and at Chicago. What is more, they have held it during the entire winter, or rather they have controlled the market, their movement compelling them to buy every bushel as fast as it reached its destination. Now the market is entirely under their control. They must either make or break. The conception of this great speculation in No. 2 wheat, it must be admitted, was good. The crop had turned out meas-The four League games appounced for Satur day resulted in victories for Chicago, Syra cuse, Providence, and Boston; the defeated clubs being Troy, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Cleveland. As a result of two weeks' play, the Chicagos are ahead in the championship race,

on ward, 118.
Strikes called—Off Galvin, 7; off McGonigle, 17;
off Ward, 12.
Double plays—Force, Fulmer, and Crowley.
Wild pitches—Ward, 2; McGonigle, 1. Time—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Wilbur.

BOSTON VS. CLEVELAND.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

the Bostons and Cincinnatis being tied for second place, the Providence and Buffalos for

third, the Syracuse and Clevelands for fourth,

while the Troys are last, having won no games. The result by innings of Saturday's play was as

Two-base hits—Quest, Larkin, Flint (2), Doescher, Evans (2).
Three-base hit—Bradley.
First base on errors—Chicago, 7; Troy, 3.
Errors affecting the score—Chicago, 3; Troy, 10.
Passed balls—Rellly, 3.
Wild pitches—Bradley, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Gillean.

PROVIDENCE VS. BUFFALO.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 11.—The semi-annual turf dinner at McGrathiana to-day was a splendid affair. The guests were numerous, and the liquors, grines, and viands of the best. The weather to-night is fine and the track splendid. The railroads centering here have agreed to carry passengers to attend the Lexington races at half rates, tickets good until one day after the meeting.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

A. R. Lee, Erie, Pa.

3. B. Thomas, Toledo,

3. W. Deene, St. Paul.

3. Mason, Washington.

4. H. Morgan, Buffalo,

W. H. Wright, Utica.

C.P. Brown, Des Moines

Lijsh Smith, Burlington

Geo. A. Ballard, N. Y. PALMER HOUSE. E. B. Conkling, San Fran. J. C. Osgood, Burlington Francis Kendal, Boston. W. J. Parry, N'th Wales J. K. Farley, Dubuque. Geo. Mortimer, Cincin'ti. W. D. Mackintosh, Toroni M. R. Eames, Buffalo, Jas. Ladd, Lincoln, Neb. Wm. M. Cohn, St. Louis.

SHERMAN HOUSE. T. Patten, Newark, O.
E. B. Green, Cleveland,
Jas. S. Terry, Newport.
Frank Cameron, Troy.
R. G. Harper, Milwaukee.
Wm. Barge, Dixon.

TREMONT HOUSE. H. C. Moore, Fond du Lac John Wilson, Winona. Thos. Galbraith, Quincy. C. T. Burwell, Denver. J. Tuckerman, Montreal. C. R. Myller, Lawrence, K. Jas. Toiman, Bejfast. Chas. Osman, N. Y.

W. Milligan, Sakt Lake.

GARDNER. R. D. Austin, N. Y.
L. Ghck, N. Y.
H. Secor, Camden.
Henry Parker, St. Paul.
H. L. Griswold, Boston,
J. K. Freuch, Newark.

THE WISCONSIN MILL-DAM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 10.—A meeting of the Anti-Mill-Dam League of Jefferson and Dodge Counties was held to-day at Hubbleton pursuant to the call of the President, H. C. Drake. Members were present from the several towns affected by the overflow of the Crawfish River, indicating continued interest in the organization. President Drake, in his address, pointed out the harmonious and determined feeling that existed among the members of the League in favor of prosecuting the object for which the Society was formed. The Treasurer's report showed a healthy financial feeling to the League. A report made to the meeting demonstrated that an immense tract of agricultural land is seriously affected by the natural drainage being held in check as the result of the backwater occasioned by the Milford dam. A further statement was made by the hydraulic engineer of the League, based upon estimates and levels taken, that 40,000 acres of land worth \$600,000 are injured by the dam. The va'ue of this land when drained, at \$40 per acre, would be \$1,600,000. The Anti-Mill-Dam League numbers about 100 members, comprising heavyland. eral towns affected by the overflow of the Craw bers about 100 members, comprising heavy land-owners, residing in the Towns of Milford and Waterloo, in Jefferson County, and Lowell, Shields, Portland, and Elba, in Dodge County. The Executive Committee meet here Tuesday to confer with the counsel of the League, who are now prosecuting several suits in both counties as test cases against Mesers. N. S. Greene & Son, the owners of the Millord dam, for overflow. Altogether, the overflow question in this locality looks to be a serious matter, and those who claim to be damaged by high water seem determined to leave nothing undone to obtain redress.

Under the costliest and the cheapest carpets car pet liming should be piaced. Use only that manu-factured of cotton and paper. American Carpe Lining Company, New York and Boston. Sold by all carpet-dealers.

Every mother who regards the life and health a her child should possess Mrs. Winslow's Soothir Syrup. 25 cents. Avoid imitations. DEATHS.

SMITH-May 11, George Smith, youngest son of John and Margaret Smith. Punersi from residence, 428 East Division-st., May 12, at 11 a. m. 12, at 11 a. m.

REID—Sunday, May 11, George William, only son of Bobert and Sarah Reid, aged 2 years 10 months.

Funeral Monday, May 12, at 2 p. m., from 254 West.

Fourteenth-st., by carriages to Rocehill.

BKADLEY—At 1:25 p. m., Sunday, May 11, Catharine Bradley, aged 70 years.

Funeral from residence, 28 West Thirteenth-st., &t.

10 a. m. Tuesday, by cars to Calvary. Friends are invited.

THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETS
Thesday at 263 Wabash-av. Froi. C. Gilbert
Wheeler and Frof. E. S. Bastin vill read papers.
THE LADIES OF THE BOUTH END FLOWER
Mission will hold their first meeting this season
Wednesday, at W. M. Taylors, 30 Drazel Bouvelard.
The summer's work will be discussed, and officers elected. All are invited to attend.

A Warning!

Methods of unprincipled Grocers, who deceive their Customers. and deal out Poison to make an illegitimate profit.

When grocers, to make a larger profit, substitute another Powder (the Royal Baking Powder being alled for), they commit a greater wrong against the purchaser than that of the jeweler who sub-than paste for the real diamond; or the picture dealer who delivers a fairly executed "chrome" for an oil painting; or even that of the banker who pays out counterfeit money in lieu of the gold his days

cent purchaser of a spurious baking powder loses both money and health, receiving little or no value in return. Hence, being bought for food, it goes into the stomach, and there the germ of This corrosive acid is pronounced by the highest medical authorities to be dangerous to life and hand "There is a mania here for selling adulerated goods because larger profits can be made than be an

excuse themselves, but boldly admit selling an imitation baking powder for the Royal every des Now this thing must be stopped." Such is the recent report of our Chicago agent.

Almost every mail brings us letters from indignant housekeepers, who have been imposed

We are advised of several instances in which our empty cans have been refilled with cheap powder. and palmed off on the unwary purchaser as the Royal; but in most instances it is weighed out by the ound, at prices ranging from 25 to 30 cents per pound, which pays on the cheap stuff an enormous profit, and without any proof to show purchasers that they are getting what they call for, except the ssurance of the grocer that it is the Royal Baking Powder, and costs them less because not in cans

"Royal" is not sold in bulk, and could not in any event be sold at so low a price. The powder sold n this way is, doubtless, made from alum, which costs, perhaps, the tenth part of what pure County

Those who have used the Royal Baking Powder, as put up in cans, are not likely to be deceived

use of alum and other adulterants in baking powders, and that the Royal Baking Powder was mmended for its purity and wholesomeness, while anxious to get the genuine, easily imposed on, not knowing that it comes only in cans securely labeled; and here the greater great popularity of an article like the Royal Baking Powder, with its marvelous sales everywhere naturally stimulates unscrupulous dealers to attempt to palm off on the innocent purchaser chesp itations of the genuine article.

he earliest moment will prosecute, to the fullest tension of the law, all who are found selling baking powder in bulk, representing such to be the genuine Royal Baking Powder. "Royal" is our trade-mark and exclusive property. We will thank any one who has been imposed on in this way to write us, giving name of the grocer, and when purchased. For the further protection of

The following are specimens of the letters we are constantly receiving in reference to the de

Gent.—I ordered a can of your baking powder of a firm on Lake street, and they sent me a square sented as yours. I refused to take it, and to-day they sent me a 3-lb. can "Royal Baking Powder," but it had been opened and an attempt made to close it up so it would appear whole. I am satisfied it is filled with a cheap powder. Of course, I will not keep this can; but such deception should be exposed."

In reply to all inquiries, we invariably answer, that under no circumstances do we sell the With an experience of nearly twenty years in its manufacture, and a reputation for purity and excellence that has never been questioned, the reader is assured that this brand is supplied to the trads

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY.

171 Duane Street, New York City.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF Horses, Open and Top Buggies,

FAMILY CARRIAGE.

Double and Single Harness, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF 8. T. Hendrickson's Livery Establishment. MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 12, at 2 o'clock

AT WM. PATRICK & CO.'S STABLE, AT WH. FAIRLUR & CU. S STABLE,

Nos. 192 & 194 Washington-st., between
Fifth-sv. and Franklin-st.

ONE PAIR FINE BROWN CARRIAGE HORSES, 16
hauds high, stylish, young, and perfectly sound.

ONE BLACK MARE, he saddle snimal.

ONE BLACK MARE, he pacer, very fast.

Several other desirable horses, all fine roadsters.

Fine Family Carriage, Open and Top Buggles, Double
and Single Harness.

The sale is positive and without reserve, presenting
a splendid-opportunity for private parties to purchase,
as everything will be found as represented.

The steek will be on exhibition morning of the sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CU., Auctioneers.

REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

300 Doz. Hosiery, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc.. THURSDAY, MAY 15, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at on salesroom, 173 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT REGULAR TRADE SALE Tuesday, May 13, at 9:30 a. m. CLOTHING, CUTLERY, WOOLENS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctio

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 & 82 Wabash-av.,

HAVE MADE MANY LARGE SALES OF OOTS & SHOES BUT THEIR OFFERING FOR

Wednesday, May 14, Quantity, Style, Assortment, and Adaptation

BUSINESS CHANCES. Want to Retire from Business.

An old established Paint house, doing business in one of the largest cities of the West, want to sell out their business, stock, fixtures, and machinery, and rent their store and factory for a term of five or ten years. We keep a full line of all kinds of Paintees Materials, grind White Lead, Color, and Putty.

For any information, address, with reference.

AUCTION SALES. BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-av. OPENING SALES IN OUR NEW STORE. BOOTS AND SHOES

DRY GOODS WEDNESDAY, MAY 14. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 130 and 132 Wabash-av. \$50,000 WORTH OF NEW Spring Boots & Shoes AT AUCTION

Tuesday Morning, May 13, at 9 o'clock. The largest and finest assortment offered this season.
Also Fine Retail Baukrupt Stock in all Styles.

JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES VERY LOW! IS 15 lb. dad for 50 cents a veek. Larger quantities proportion. Prompt attention to order by mail or telephone.

WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY, Office, 79 S. CLARK-ST.. Chicago PERFUMES.

EXCUBSIONS.

THE TOURJEE EUROPEAN EXCURSION. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A choice of Four Dates of Sailing. A Party to leave
June 21 for a Week's Tour in Ireland, and then to Jost
the Main Party. Parties also for June 7 and June 14.

Lists to close in a few days.
The Irish Tour is in saddition to the Grand Krearston
through Scotland, Kngland, Holland, Germany, up the
Rhine, etc., Austria and the Tyro, Italy, Switzerian;
Four Chief Passes of the Alpa, etc., France, etc.

Send AT ONCR for Circulars.

B. TOURJEK, Music Hall, Boston, Manual Charles of the Company STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondher of the ten of this company, for the election of Directors, put unit to law, and for the transaction of such obtainess as may come before aid meeting, will be let the office of the company, in Chicago, on Thursde une 5, next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Transfer books clourli 30 and recopen June 9. Bondholders will suite least their voting bonds by registration.

M. I. SYKES, Secretary. M. L. SYKES, Secret BCALES PAIROANAS'

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